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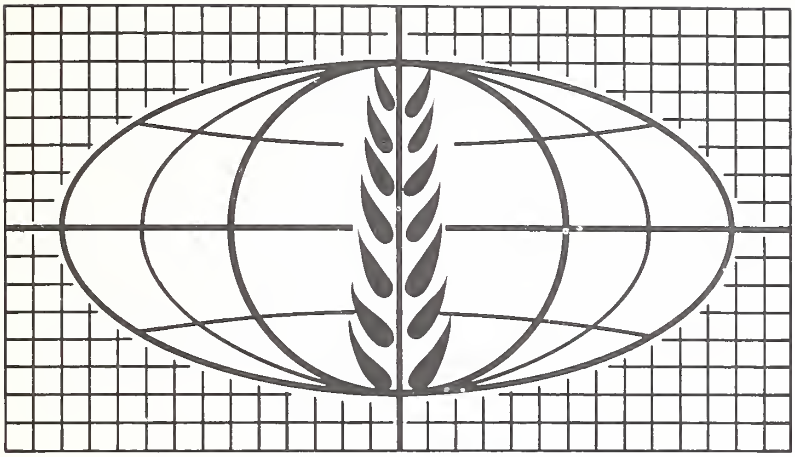

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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN COMMUNIST AREAS

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Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.

ABSTRACT

Soviet agricultural production recovered in 1970, and the USSR has ample supplies of grain and cotton for export. In Eastern Europe, most of the southern countries suffered heavy flood damage, and the northern countries, winterkill. Net grain imports by East European countries will be up substantially. In Mainland China, the output of grain and livestock products reached a record. China's imports of wheat are expected to decline in 1970/71, and exports of livestock products should continue to trend upward.

Key Words: Trade opportunities. Competition. USSR. Eastern Europe. Mainland China.

NOTE

In previous reports in this series, Soviet production figures for grain, potatoes, and milk were adjusted downward to fit a concept of "usable production," to account for waste. For grain, the deduction varied from year to year, primarily depending on growing conditions. For potatoes and milk, a standard deduction of 10 percent was applied to the official Soviet figures.

This report carries the official Soviet production figures for all commodities, without adjustments. When appropriate, statements concerning quality, unusual storage losses, adverse harvesting conditions, excess moisture, etc., are included in the text.

The Soviet production series carried in this report are compatible with the series found in Agricultural Statistics of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 1950-66, ERS-Foreign 252, USDA, February 1969.

CONVERSION EQUIVALENTS

Pounds per bushel

Wheat and potatoes	60
Rye and corn	56
Barley	48
Oats	32

One kilogram	equals	2.2046 pounds
One centner or metric quintal	"	220.46 pounds
One metric ton	"	10 centners or 2204.6 pounds
One hectare	"	2.471 acres
One acre	"	0.4 hectare
One kilometer	"	0.6 mile

Metric tons to bushels

One metric ton	Bushels
Wheat and potatoes	36.743
Rye and corn	39.368
Barley	45.929
Oats	68.894

Bushels to metric tons

One bushel	Metric tons
Wheat and potatoes	.02722
Rye and corn	.02540
Barley	.02177
Oats	.01452

To convert centners per hectare to bushels per acre, multiply by:

Wheat and potatoes	1.487
Rye and corn	1.593
Barley	1.8587
Oats	2.788

To convert bushels per acre to centners (metric quintals) per hectare, multiply by:

Wheat and potatoes	0.6725
Rye and corn	0.6277
Barley	0.5380
Oats	0.3587

One metric ton of seed cotton = 1.562 bales of 480 pounds.
One metric ton of ginned cotton = 4.593 bales of 480 pounds.

FOREWORD

The Agricultural Situation in Communist Areas reviews developments in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Mainland China, and includes highlights for North Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba. Emphasis is on policy, production, and trade developments of concern to U.S. interests.

The report was prepared by the Communist Areas Group, under the supervision of Donald Chrisler. Members of the Group include Paige Bryan, Angel Byrne, H. Christine Collins, Marion Larsen, Carolyn Miller, David Schoonover, Linda Schneider, and Thomas Vankai. Acknowledgment is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service, especially the Agricultural Attaches.

This report is one of five regional supplements to *The World Agricultural Situation*, WAS-1, November 1970. Other regional reports are published on Western Europe, Africa and West Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East and Oceania.

G Stanley Br

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April 1971

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN COMMUNIST AREAS

SUMMARY

The agricultural situation developed unevenly in the Communist countries in 1970. In the Soviet Union, generally favorable weather coupled with increased inputs raised agricultural output to a record level. Conversely--in Eastern Europe--Romania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary suffered heavy flood damage, and winterkill reduced the size of the grain crops in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Agriculture in Mainland China continued to recover from the effects of the Cultural Revolution (1967-68), and the output of grain and livestock products reached a record.

The Soviet Union harvested bumper crops of grain and cotton, and a near-record crop of potatoes. Production of sunflowerseed fell for the second consecutive year. Meat production--which stagnated during 1967-69--rose 5 percent, and hog numbers increased 20 percent.

The USSR has an ample supply of grain for exports. Government domestic purchases 1/ in 1970 were very large, considering that substantial additions were made to stocks in 1966 and 1968. Soviet exports of grain to Eastern Europe in 1970/71 (July-June) are expected to exceed those of last year by 2-2.5 million tons, 2/ and sales to Western Europe probably will increase modestly. Soviet imports of Canadian wheat probably will not exceed the 1 million-ton level of 1969/70 (excluding Canadian wheat and flour shipped to Cuba on Soviet account).

Meat production in the USSR should continue to increase in 1971 because hog and poultry numbers are at a high level, a record amount of grain was left on the farms, 3/ there is a good supply of potatoes for feed, and livestock prices have increased.

Allowing for an increase in domestic use and stocks, the availability of Soviet cotton for export is estimated at 2.75 million bales in 1970/71. Exports in 1969/70 amounted to 2.1 million bales.

For oilseeds, there is considerable uncertainty concerning Soviet export capabilities because of divergent trends in production, government purchases, and oil content this season.

In Eastern Europe, grain production was the smallest since 1965 and the sunflowerseed harvest the smallest since 1966. Following a poor harvest in 1969, the potato crop recovered to the 1967-68 level. Production of vegetables was

---

1/ The bulk of the domestic grain purchased by the Soviet Government is used for food, alcohol, starch, exports, and stocks.

2/ Tonnage figures are metric.

3/ Feed, seed, and waste account for most of the disappearance of grain left on Soviet farms.

almost a record, but the fruit crop declined sharply. Crops of sugarbeets and tobacco were somewhat better than the poor 1969 harvests. Meat output failed to increase for the second consecutive year.

Eastern Europe's net grain imports are forecast to increase roughly 5 million tons in 1970/71 (July-June). These increased needs are being met primarily by the USSR and the United States, but other Western exporters stand to benefit from reduced competition from East European exporters in other markets.

Sunflowerseed oil exports from Eastern Europe are expected to decline by about 100,000 tons in 1971.

Mainland China's 1970 grain production (including potatoes) was a record. Cotton production has stabilized since 1967. Production of soybeans increased last year, but remained below the 1957 level. The output of livestock products probably reached a peak.

China's imports of wheat should decline by roughly a million tons in 1970/71 based on present contracts. Imports of cotton are expected to remain near the 1969/70 level.

China's exports of rice in 1970 remained below the 1966-67 peak for the third consecutive year. The amount of rice available for export in 1971 has increased but actual exports will depend on market opportunities and world wheat/rice price relationships. Exports of soybeans in 1971 should about equal the level of the past 5 years, and exports of livestock products, fruits, and vegetables should continue to trend upward.

* * *

Table 1.--USSR: Grain production, 1962-70

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Million tons								
Wheat	70.8	49.7	74.4	59.7	100.5	77.4	93.4	79.9	
Rye	17.0	11.9	13.6	16.2	13.1	13.0	14.1	10.9	
Corn	15.5	11.1	13.8	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.8	12.0	
Barley	19.5	19.8	28.6	20.3	27.9	24.7	28.9	32.7	
Oats	5.7	4.0	5.5	6.2	9.2	11.6	11.6	13.1	
Millet	2.8	1.8	3.5	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.3	
Buckwheat	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	
Rice	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	
Pulses	7.6	8.0	11.1	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.2	7.8	
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Total grain	140.2	107.5	152.1	121.1	171.2	147.9	169.5	162.4	186

SOVIET UNION

RECOVERY IN AGRICULTURE

Following a serious shortfall in 1969, Soviet gross agricultural production in 1970 rose 8.7 percent to a record 86 billion rubles [4] in the final year of the 5-year plan. The 1970 plan called for an 8.5 percent increase.

Production of grain and cotton was a record by a wide margin. Meat and milk production also reached a record level. Most economic indicators showed faster rates of growth in 1970, making it a striking year both in terms of total output and in terms of planned progress during 1966-70.

The agricultural recovery in 1970, especially in the crop sector, was attributed mainly to weather. Favorable growing and harvesting conditions contributed to higher yields for most major crops. Continuing favorable policy changes since 1965--guaranteed wage scales and larger bonuses, higher state purchasing prices, increased inputs--also contributed to the higher outputs, both for the crop and the livestock sectors.

RECORD GRAIN CROP

The USSR achieved a major success in grain production in 1970 with a crop 24 million tons larger than in 1969 and 15 million above the 1966 peak (table 1). The sown area remained the same as in 1969 but weather was much more favorable. The use of fertilizer and other inputs has been increasing and, under good weather conditions, their impact was accentuated. Soil moisture, which build up through the winter and spring, continued above normal during the growing period. In the European USSR, winter wheat and rye suffered only about one-third the winterkill that occurred in 1969, and dry weather in July facilitated harvest of winter grain. In most of the European area, harvest proceeded 1 to 2 weeks ahead of 1969. Despite adverse harvesting weather in parts of the New Lands--a frequent occurrence--a good crop was gathered in that region. The wheat crop is probably not far short of the 100 million-ton record produced in 1966.

Government purchases of domestic grain in 1970 were almost as large as in 1966 (table 2). The record purchases of 1966, following the very poor harvests of 1963 and 1965, were needed to rebuild depleted stocks. In contrast, the need for government stock building in 1970 was not critical because of the large additions to stocks in 1966 and 1968.

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the fundamental change in Soviet trade policy that has taken place in the past decade. The critical shortage of 1963/64 (caused by potato crop failure in 1962 and the very poor grain harvest in 1963) was alleviated by massive imports, stock withdrawal, and relatively heavy government purchases of domestic grain. The small amount of feed left on farms in 1963 forced distress slaughtering and curtailed breeding, resulting in a drastic reduction of hog and poultry numbers. Faced with a similar but less critical situation in 1965/66, the shortage was met almost exclusively through increased imports. Domestic purchases in 1965 were the lowest since 1957 and grain left on farms was sufficient to permit a buildup in hog and poultry numbers. The decision to import, a very difficult decision in 1963, was easier in 1965.

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[4] One ruble equals $1.11 at the official Soviet exchange rate; the ruble exchanges at a much lower rate when traded in Western Europe.

Table 2.--USSR: Production and government purchases of grain, 1962-70

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Million tons								
Purchases:									
Wheat	35	23	39	22	57	38	49	36	1/54
Other grain	22	22	29	14	18	19	20	20	1/19
Total	57	45	68	36	75	57	69	56	73
Left on farms	83	63	84	85	96	91	101	106	113
Production	140	108	152	121	171	148	170	162	186

1/ Estimate.

Table 3.--USSR: Hog and poultry numbers, December 31, 1962-70

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Million head								
Hogs	70	41	53	60	58	51	49	56	67
Poultry	550	450	455	490	515	530	545	590	n.a.

Several factors were responsible for the divergent trends in hog numbers and grain available for feed during 1966-68: There were flare-ups of foot-and-mouth disease in 1965 and 1967. There was a shift in Soviet policy toward stressing livestock productivity rather than sheer numbers. And, finally, a reduction in breeding stock resulted from a program to develop large-scale hog raising.

Soviet exports of grain to Eastern Europe in 1970/71 are expected to exceed those of last year by 2-2.5 million tons, and sales to Western Europe may increase modestly (table 4).

Soviet imports of Canadian wheat probably will not exceed the million-ton level of 1969/70 (excluding Canadian wheat and flour shipped to Cuba on Soviet account).

Table 4.--USSR: Exports of grain to selected countries, 1967/68-1970/71

Destination	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71 1/
	- - - - - - - - - Million tons - - - - - - - - - -			
East Germany	1.41	1.24	1.58	2.4
Czechoslovakia	1.47	1.22	1.40	2.0
Poland	0.99	1.12	1.14	2.0
Total	3.87	3.58	4.12	6.4
United Kingdom		.30	.35	
European Community		.24	.36	

1/ Estimate.

For the 1971 crop, winter grains in most of the RSFSR* and the Ukraine went into winter in good condition. In January, below normal snow cover and frequent thawing in some regions of European USSR caused some concern. Despite heavy snows in February, snow cover in most of European USSR still did not reach normal levels.

BUMPER COTTON CROP

The USSR harvested a cotton crop of 6.9 million metric tons, unginned (equivalent to 10.8 million bales of lint), 15 percent larger than the previous record crops of 1966 and 1967. In addition, the crop produced 4.5 million tons of cottonseed, compared with 3.8 million in 1969. The record crop was the consequence of excellent weather and, to a lesser extent, increased incentives.

Weather usually has little influence on Soviet cotton production because all of the crop is grown on irrigated land. Furthermore, cotton has been traditionally a relatively profitable crop and the rate of fertilizer application has been close to optimum for many years. Thus, increases in production depend largely on the extension of the irrigation network. The years 1969 and 1970 were exceptions to this rule.

In 1969, a 15-percent rise in the government purchase price stimulated a 5-percent increase in the planted area. However, because of late spring and delayed harvest, 1969 yields were the lowest since 1964.

In 1970, acreage remained at the high level of 1969, the crop matured early, and there was an extended harvesting season before the fall rains set in. The overriding influence of exceptionally favorable weather in 1970 may be measured by matching 1970 performance against the following Soviet production targets:

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* Russian Republic.

	Million tons		Million tons
1970 actual	6.9	1971 plan	6.2
1970 plan	6.1	1975 plan 5/	6/7.0-7.2

5/ The 1975 plan calls for a 25 percent increase in irrigated acreage for cotton/alfalfa rotation.
6/ Revised upward from 6.8, following the record 1970 harvest.

Soviet cotton exports are expected to recover strongly from the slump in 1969 and 1970 (table 5). Exports dropped from 2.5 million bales in calendar 1968 to 2.1 million in 1969 and 1970. Net exports dropped even more sharply. Allowing for an increase in domestic utilization and stocks, export availabilities may be calculated at about 2.75 million bales.

The growth of cottonseed oil output could help ease the tight export supplies of sunflowerseed oil in the USSR.

Table 5.--USSR: Production and utilization of cotton, 1966/69-1970/71

Year 1/	Seed cotton	Lint cotton 2/			Apparent domestic utilization	
	Production	Production	Imports	Exports	Total	Per capita
	1,000 tons					Kilograms
1966/67....	5,981	2,056	144	534	1,666	7.07
1967/68....	5,970	2,040	137	554	1,623	6.83
1968/69....	5,948	2,031	170	452	1,749	7.29
1969/70....	5,710	1,953	3/250	3/450	3/1,753	7.3
1970/71....	6,900	2,360	3/150	3/600	3/1,910	7.9

1/ Production from crop harvested in first year; trade and utilization in second year.
2/ One metric ton of lint cotton equals 4.593 bales of 480 pounds net.
3/ Estimate or forecast; trade and utilization data are approximate, with exports in terms of apparent exportable supplies.

SUNFLOWERSEED AND OIL PRODUCTION DECLINE

In 1970, world exports of sunflowerseed and oil declined sharply, almost exclusively as a result of the shortfall in exports from the USSR (table 6). Soviet exports of sunflowerseed 7/ and oil during 1970 probably did not exceed 500,000 tons (oil equivalent), down from 794,000 in 1969.

7/ Seed converted to oil equivalent at 40 percent extraction rate.

Table 6.--USSR: Exports of sunflowerseed, sunflowerseed oil, and total vegetable oil, 1965-70

Year	Sunflowerseed	Sunflowerseed oil	Total vegetable oil
	1,000 tons		
1965	84	221	241
1966	142	428	456
1967	304	670	707
1968	361	714	770
1969	345	656	696
1970 1/	250	400	440

1/ Estimate.

The decline reflects the reduced 1969 crops of sunflower and other oilseeds. Furthermore, the quality of sunflowerseed was poor, and the share of the crop purchased by the government was smaller than usual. Production of vegetable oil, primarily sunflower oil, fell 300,000 tons in 1969/70 (September-August). As indicated in table 7, the industry began running low on oilseeds in January 1970.

Table 7.--USSR: Vegetable oil production from oilseeds purchased by the government

Season	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 tons											
1967/68												
Monthly					254	240	255	239	243	229	165	72
1968/69												
Monthly	174	266	260	267	254	228	252	232	233	197	120	79
Cumulative		440	700	967	1,221	1,449	1,701	1,933	2,166	2,363	2,483	2,562
1969/70												
Monthly	145	254	265	285	220	198	208	185	173	154	114	53
Cumulative		399	664	949	1,169	1,367	1,575	1,760	1,933	2,087	2,201	2,254
1970/71												
Monthly	168	281	289	n.a.	259	231						
Cumulative		449	738									

Sources: Ekonomicheskaya gazeta, passim; Maslo-zhirovaya promyshlennost', Nos. 5 and 10, 1969, and No. 4, 1970.

Sunflowerseed production declined again in 1970, even though the sown area remained near the high 1968-69 level (table 8). In the Ukraine, early-season drought and high winds affected pollination, and rains delayed the harvest. The North Caucasus, on the other hand, experienced favorable growing and harvesting conditions.

In view of divergent trends this season, there is considerable uncertainty concerning Soviet export capabilities and intentions: Sunflowerseed production was down but government purchases were up. The average oil content of sunflowerseed probably was lower than in 1969. However, because of the record cotton crop, cottonseed oil production will increase in 1970/71. Production of total vegetable oil during September 1970-February 1971 was higher than in the previous two seasons (table 7), apparently because of increased cottonseed oil output.

Table 8.--USSR: Production and government purchases of sunflowerseed, 1965-70

Item	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Million metric tons					
Production	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.0
Purchases	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.3	1/4.6
	Percent of production					
Purchases	72	76	74	73	67	1/77

1/ Estimate.

OTHER CROPS RECOVER

Because of the poor sugarbeet harvest in 1969, beet sugar production fell almost 1 million tons in 1969/70. Net imports of sugar increased sharply in 1970. Imports from Cuba's good crop amounted to about 3 million tons, more than double the 1969 level. The high level of imports in 1970 apparently resulted in some stock buildup, which should reduce import requirements in 1971.

Beet sugar production in 1970/71 is estimated at 8.3 million tons, up almost 300,000 tons. A decline in sugar content of beets held down the recovery in sugar output, although beet production increased moderately. Inclement weather delayed the harvest and transport of beets to processing plants.

Potato production recovered sharply to a near-record of 97 million tons. The potato area, which gradually declined during 1966-69, is believed to have increased slightly in 1970 and favorable growing and harvesting conditions contributed to the large crop. However, the relatively mild winter has caused above-average storage losses of potatoes.

Vegetable production also recovered, with a near-record output of 20.3 million tons.

OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IMPROVES

Following a stagnation in the livestock sector in 1968 and 1969, the Soviet Government sharply increased incentives in 1970. State purchase prices were raised 20 percent for milk and cream, 20-30 percent for several grades of wool, and 35-50 percent for fat, young stock exceeding 300-420 kilograms. In addition, a 50 percent bonus was established on above-plan sales, provided herds were not reduced during the year. Furthermore, the higher collective farm prices were extended to state farms and private sales; prices were increased on sheep, goats, and rabbits; and regular prices on cattle and hogs were fixed at the previous premium levels. To stimulate higher quality forage production, the RSFSR established bonus payments to farmworkers for superior and first grade hay, silage, and grass meal.

These incentives--coupled with larger grain supplies on farms from the 1969 crop and again in 1970 and an early spring--raised both livestock inventories and the output of livestock products. Hog and poultry numbers increased sharply for the second successive year. Meat production increased 5 percent and egg production 9 percent. Wool production recovered. Milk output, which declined in 1969, gained only slightly.

The Soviet Union increased meat and poultry imports in 1970 and made additional purchases for 1971. Substantial net exports of red meat were maintained from 1966 through 1969. Annual exports during this period typically exceeded 100,000 tons; imports were 10,000 to 20,000. Trade was largely with Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the USSR annually purchased 25,000 to 30,000 tons of poultry, entirely from Eastern Europe. None was exported.

During the first half of 1970, the USSR purchased about 50,000 tons of beef and mutton, mostly from Australia and New Zealand. In early December, the USSR again contracted to buy 50,000 tons of beef and mutton--entirely from Australia for delivery in 1971. Export data for 1970 are not available, but several East European countries indicated reduced availabilities from the USSR.

Poultry imports, which trended upward in the 1960's, were almost entirely from Eastern Europe in past years. In 1970, however, large purchases were made in West European hard currency countries. By midyear, an estimated 18,000 tons of broilers were purchased from Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. In late 1970, the USSR negotiated with the Netherlands to buy 17,000 tons of broilers, approximately 5,000 tons more than in 1969, with delivery to be completed by September 1971. A contract to purchase 6,000 tons of poultry from France also was made in late 1970, with deliveries to start in December 1970 and to continue through 1971. Total Soviet purchases in Western Europe during late 1970 reportedly reached 30,000 to 40,000 tons.

CONSUMPTION IMPROVES

There has been an upward trend in the consumption of high-protein foods in the Soviet Union, particularly since 1965. As a result of the 1969 shortfall in agricultural production, however, this growth slowed considerably. Per capita consumption of meat fell and egg consumption increased only slightly in 1969. Potato consumption, which had been declining because of better supplies of higher protein foods, stabilized during 1968 and 1969 (table 9).

Table 9.--Per capita consumption of selected food products, USSR--1970, 1965-70; and United States--1969

Commodity	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	U.S. 1969
	Kilograms							
Meat and fat	40	41	44	46	48	47	50	96
Fish & fish products	9.9	12.6	12.9	13.2	14.3	15.8	16.3	6.4
Milk & milk products 1/	240	251	260	274	285	304	310	n.a.
Eggs (in numbers)	118	124	132	138	144	148	160	182
Sugar	28.0	34.2	35.3	36.7	37.4	37.8	40	52.6
Vegetable oil	5.3	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	17.7
Potatoes	143	142	135	131	131	131	127	48.1
Grain (flour equivalent)	164	148	153	150	149	149	149	66.0

1/ Including milk equivalent of butter.

The recovery in 1970 livestock output in 1970 improved the food situation to a great extent. Per capita meat consumption resumed an upward trend and the availability of eggs improved significantly. The large increase in hog and poultry numbers during 1970, coupled with good feed supplies, indicate continued improvement in the diet during 1971. Grain consumption has leveled off since 1967. The consumption of fish continues to trend upward. With larger supplies of high-protein foods, potato consumption declined in 1970.

Vegetable oil consumption peaked in 1965 and has not recovered since. The 1970 decline in vegetable oil production was reflected primarily in reduced exports rather than in lower consumption levels. Vegetable oil production and consumption are not expected to improve in 1971.

The consumption of vegetables, following a decline in 1968 and 1969, recovered significantly in 1970.

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS AND INPUTS HIGHER

Productive agricultural investment (excluding investment for housing and other social purposes) has been growing at an annual rate of about 10 percent since 1960 (table 10). Agriculture's share of the total economic investment has

Table 10.--USSR: Investment and inputs in agriculture, 1966-70 and 1971 plan

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 Plan	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 Plan
	Million rubles						Annual percentage increase					
Capital investment 1/												
State enterprises........	6,490	6,993	7,835	8,507	2/9,700	2/10,900	8	8	12	9	14	12
Collective farms.........	4,888	5,576	6,208	5,915	2/6,100	2/6,800	13	14	8	5	3	11
Total..................	11,378	12,569	14,043	14,422	2/15,800	2/17,700	10	11	12	3	10	12
Productive investment 3/	9,521	10,197	11,466	11,884	2/12,800	2/14,800	9	7	12	4	8	16
	Thousands											
Machine deliveries												
Tractors (physical units)...............	276.0	287.4	290.3	304.3	308.0	316.5	15	4	1	5	1	3
Trucks..................	105.5	108.1	113.8	125.9	4/156.0	4/168.5	50	2	5	10	n.a.	8
Grain combines..........	86.4	96.0	97.5	91.9	97.0	n.a.	9	11	2	-5	5	n.a.
	1,000 hectares											
Land improvement												
New irrigation..........	375	332	358	374	400	360	-5	-11	8	5	7	-10
New drainage............	149	748	807	795	800	823	9	0	8	-1	1	3
	Million tons											
Fertilizer deliveries												
Gross weight............	30.5	33.7	36.2	38.8	46.0	50.5	13	11	7	7	18	10
Nutrient weight.........	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	11	10	8	7	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Current prices. 2/ Estimate, based on values and plans in current prices. 3/ Constant prices; does not include construction for social purposes. 4/ Including specialized vehicles.

been about 23 percent since 1965; productive investment accounted for about 18 percent. The 1971 planned productive agricultural investment would require above-average growth.

State investments have grown faster than collective farm investments since 1967, and this trend continued in 1970. By 1970, 40 percent of the state farms had been converted to a system of partial financial autonomy (Khozrazchet). This system places the financial burden of productive investment on the state farms themselves rather than on government budgetary allocations. By the end of 1971, the Soviets hope to convert the remaining state farms to Khozrazchet.

The 1970 goals for deliveries of tractors, trucks, grain combines, and other agricultural machinery to the agricultural sector were nearly reached. Total deliveries under the 5-year plan (1966-70), however, fell far short of goals. The 1971-75 delivery goals are moderate and very similar to the 1966-70 plan.

The 1971 plans for irrigation and drainage are similar to annual performance during 1967-70. During 1966-70, the Soviets added almost 2 million hectares of newly irrigated land, and 4 million hectares of newly drained land. Net additions were less impressive, however, because of losses from salinization and other problems. The 1971-75 plan calls for an expansion of the irrigated area by 3 million hectares and drainage of 5 million hectares. Special emphasis will be placed on establishing large irrigation projects in grain regions, which, according to Soviet officials, will produce 10-12 million tons of grain by 1975.

Deliveries of fertilizers to agriculture, which had been increasing at a high rate during 1966-69, rose 18 percent in 1970. Deliveries in 1970 were 70 percent higher than in 1965. The Soviet press, in discussing the high 1970 crop yields, estimated that "no less than half of the increase in agricultural output was the result of expanded application of mineral fertilizers and more productive use of the soil." 8/

NEW 5-YEAR AGRICULTURAL PLAN

Agricultural goals established for the recently concluded 5-year plan were largely attained:

	1966-70 Plan	1966-70 Actual	Percent fulfillment
	- - - - Annual averages - - - -		
Gross agricultural output (billion rubles)	82.9	80.3	97
Grain output (million tons)	169.4	167.2	99
Meat output (million tons, carcass weight)	11.0	11.6	105
Cotton output (million tons)	6.0	6.1	102
Sugarbeet output (million tons)	80.0	80.9	101

8/ Sovietskaya Rossiya, January 8, 1971, p. 1.

Table 11.--USSR: Major inputs in agriculture, actual and planned, 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75 Plan

Item	Actual 1/		Change	Planned 1/		Change
	1961-65	1966-70	1961-65 to 1966-70	1966-70	1971-75	1971-75 over 1966-70 actual
	- - Billion rubles - -		Percent	- - Billion rubles - -		- - Percent - -
Capital investment	8.2	13.6	66	2/14.2	3/25.1	5/62
State	4.6	7.9	72	2/8.2	3/4/16.4	5/70
Collective farms	3.6	5.7	58	2/6.0	8.6	5/50
Productive investment	6.9	11.2	62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	- - - Thousands - - -			- - - Thousands - - -		
Agricultural machinery						
Tractors	218.5	293.2	34	358	340	16
Trucks	70.9	6/113.3	n.a.	220	220	n.a.
Grain combines	77.4	93.8	21	110	108	15
	- - Million tons - -			- - Million tons - -		
Fertilizer 7/	27.1	46.0	70	55.0	72.0	56

1/ Annual average. 2/ Largely productive investment. 3/ Not comparable to previous investment series. 4/ Revised plan; 77.6 billion rubles total or 15.2 billion rubles annual average announced in July 1970. 5/ State and collective farm increases announced in July 1970 prior to revision in more recent plan directives; total calculated. 6/ 1966-69 annual average. Deliveries in 1970 also included undesignated specialized motor vehicles. 7/ Deliveries in plan's terminal year.

The preliminary agricultural plan for 1971-75 follows the guidelines of 1966-70. Little is innovative. The plan calls for continuing large increases in agricultural inputs and expanding the program of bonus price payments for above-plan sales of agricultural commodities. It also promises Soviet consumers continuing improvement in meeting the demands for foods and fiber. However, the program calls for only a modest rate of increase in rural incomes, and it incorporates fewer price increases than the 1966-70 plan. The average gross agricultural output in 1971-75 is planned to increase 20-22 percent above the 1966-70 annual average.

The new plan calls for an increase of at least 70 percent in state investments in agriculture (table 11). During its 5-year duration, total state investments will be 82.2 billion rubles (revised upward from the goal of 77.6 billion announced in July 1970). 9/ Most of the state's investment is expected to go toward intensifying agricultural output--equipping farms with more modern machinery, making available better technology, building improved livestock structures, and expanding irrigation and drainage. A large share, however, is earmarked for rural housing and other amenities.

Collective farm investments are planned to increase 50 percent over the 1966-70 investment plan. This represents some decrease in the planned growth rate of collective farm investments, which climbed sharply during 1966-70, primarily as a result of major price increases in 1965 on grain, meat, milk, and other commodities.

Additional investments are scheduled for industrial support of agriculture. An investment goal of 7.5 billion rubles is set for expansion of fertilizer and pesticide production. The goal for 1975 fertilizer delivery to agriculture is 72 million tons, compared with 46 million in 1970. New goals for mechanization are relatively conservative and similar to the 1966-70 plan for deliveries of tractors, trucks, and grain combines. The emphasis on irrigation, drainage, and land improvement continues, but the original 10-year goals established in 1966 clearly have been postponed beyond 1975.

Following a period of advances in rural incomes during 1966-70, the new program holds little promise of further increases, except those directly related to production increases. The increase in average monthly pay from 1965 to 1969 was 25 percent for state farmworkers and 33 percent for collective farmers. Collective farmer incomes increased an additional 7 percent in 1970.

The new plan's livestock production and marketing goals, if achieved, would sharply increase the amount of livestock products available to Soviet consumers (table 12).

9/ These investment plans apparently are in new planning prices and are not comparable with the investment values in table 10.

Table 12.--USSR: Agricultural production and government purchases, 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75 Plan, and 1975 Plan

Commodity	1961-65 annual average	1966-70 annual average	Increase over 1961-65	1971-75 Plan annual av.	Increase over 1966-70	1975 Plan
	- - - Million tons	- - -	Percent	Million tons	Percent	Million tons
Production						
Grain	130.3	167.5	29	195	17	205-210
Sugarbeets	59.2	80.9	37	n.a.	n.a.	1/85-90
Sunflowerseeds	5.1	6.4	25	n.a.	n.a.	2/8.0
Cotton 3/	5.0	6.1	22	6.75	11	7.0-7.2
Potatoes	81.6	94.8	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables	16.9	19.3	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Meat and poultry (carcass weight)	9.3	11.6	25	14.3	23	15.6
Milk	64.7	80.5	24	92.3	15	98.0
Eggs (billions)	28.8	35.7	24	46.7	31	51.0
Wool (thousands)	362	397	10	464	18	n.a.
Government purchases						
Grain	52.0	66.0	27	4/81.0	23	4/81.0
Sugarbeets	55.3	76.0	37	n.a.	n.a.	82.0
Sunflowerseeds	3.4	4.7	38	n.a.	n.a.	5.9
Meat and poultry (live weight)	8.6	11.6	35	n.a.	n.a.	16.0
Milk	31.1	44.0	42	n.a.	n.a.	55.0
Eggs (billions)	8.7	14.4	66	n.a.	n.a.	26.0

1/ Estimate based on announced government purchase target of 82 million tons and the average percentage of gross output purchased during 1966-70 period. 2/ Estimate based on announced government purchase target of 5.9 million tons and the average percentage of gross amount purchased during 1965-69 period. 3/ Total cotton output is purchased by government. 4/ Includes overplan sales; actual plan calls for 60 million tons.

EASTERN EUROPE

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DOWN IN 1970

Among the countries of Eastern Europe, only Bulgaria had a significant increase in production (4 percent, according to the official index) in 1970. There were slight increases in Poland and Czechoslovakia despite severe winterkill. East Germany had another poor crop year. According to official data, output fell 7 percent in Yugoslavia and 4 percent in Romania and Hungary. These three countries suffered from drought in the fall of 1969 and floods in the spring of 1970. Early frosts in Romania and Yugoslavia marked the end of a generally late and poor growing season.

During the past 5 years, there has been a steady increase in the availability of improved seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, and machinery. Without this growth in inputs, the impact of unfavorable weather in 1970 would have been much more severe.

Production of grain, sunflowerseed, and fruit declined sharply. Vegetable production continued to increase and there was a partial recovery in the output of potatoes, tobacco, sugarbeets, and rapeseed. Livestock inventories have generally shown little growth in recent years. Hog numbers, which slumped during 1968-69, recovered in 1970. Increases in poultry meat and egg production have reflected the changes in poultry numbers in the otherwise stagnant livestock situation.

NET GRAIN IMPORTS FORECAST TO INCREASE 5 MILLION TONS

The large increase in import requirements in 1970/71 is a consequence of the shortfall in the 1970 grain crop which occurred in all East European countries except Bulgaria. Grain production in the region declined by about 9 million tons.

Northern Countries

Imports of the northern countries--Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia--are expected to exceed 1969/70 purchases by 1 to 1.5 million tons (table 13). The decline in grain production in the northern countries amounted to 3.5 million tons, but part of this deficit was offset by larger crops of feed potatoes and forage.

The Soviet Union has been the major supplier of grain to these countries, providing nearly two-thirds of their imports in recent years. About 70 percent of East Germany's imports originated in the USSR in 1969/70, and it is anticipated that East Germany will turn to the Soviets for even more grain this season. Poland purchased 1.1 million tons, 45 percent of her 1969/70 grain imports, from the USSR, and will import at least 2 million tons of grain--mostly wheat--from the USSR in 1970/71. Last year, France and West Germany each supplied 500,000 tons of barley or nearly 20 percent of Poland's grain imports. Czechoslovakia also turned to the West to purchase 465,000 tons of wheat from West Germany in 1969/70.

Table 13.--Eastern Europe: Grain imports of the northern countries, by source, 1967/68-1970/71

Importing country	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70 preliminary	1970/71 estimate
		1,000 tons		
Poland	2,150	1,920	2,610	2,750
U.S.	290	345	150	
USSR	990	1,120	1,135	
Canada	105	180	195	
France	670	210	515	
United Kingdom	30	---	---	
West Germany	---	---	515	
UAR	40	25	30	
Hungary	---	---	40	
Other	25	40	30	
Czechoslovakia	2,085	1,670	2,020	2,500
U.S.	135	---	---	
USSR	1,470	1,215	1,400	
Canada	145	140	---	
West Germany	40	35	465	
Switzerland	195	140	5	
UAR	20	35	35	
Yugoslavia	---	30	30	
Romania	40	40	50	
Other	40	35	35	
East Germany	2,145	1,860	2,180	2,800
U.S. 2/	565	455	520	
USSR	1,410	1,245	1,575	
Mexico	30	---	---	
Switzerland	15	45	---	
Denmark	---	65	---	
United Kingdom	5	---	---	
UAR	20	20	20	
Romania	10	---	---	
Other	90	30	65	

1/ Includes wheat, feed grains, rye, and rice.

2/ Includes transshipments through West Germany, Canada, and Netherlands.

During 1969/70, U.S. grain sales to the northern countries were almost exclusively feed grains. East Germany imported 320,000 tons of U.S. corn, and Poland 138,000 tons. During July 1970-January 1971, 177,000 tons of U.S. corn (excluding transshipments) had already been shipped to the northern countries.

Severe winterkill and flooding reduced the small grain area by nearly 5 percent in the northern region. Heavy damage to grain, particularly to rye, resulted from the long winter and protracted snow cover which caused smothering and mildew. Considerable flooding followed the late spring thaw. The lateness of the spring also hindered timely spring seeding, reseeding, and application of fertilizer. Sudden maturing from an early August heat wave and heavy rains during August apparently damaged the quality of wheat and brewers' barley.

Southern Countries

Grain production in the southern region--Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary--was also marked by a sharp decline, from 42 million tons in 1969 to 37 million in 1970.

The wheat crop was the smallest since the early 1960's. A dry fall in 1969 brought seeding to an early halt and delayed germination, resulting in the smallest wheat area since World War II. Winter precipitation was unusually heavy, causing waterlogging of fields in the spring.

The May and June floods in Romania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary reduced the crop area, particularly the area of winter grain. In Romania, of the 700,000 hectares (7 percent) of the arable land flooded, an estimated 120,000 hectares were of winter grain. Damage was most acute in northwestern and eastern Romania (southern Moldavia), but the wheat crop in southeastern Romania also suffered. In addition, some 330,000 hectares of corn, 65,000 hectares of alfalfa and other forage crops, and other crops were flood-damaged. The June floods also extended to the Vojvodina region of Yugoslavia, destroying about 80,000 hectares and damaging another 200,000 hectares of crops. Hardest hit were wheat (20,000 hectares destroyed), corn, sunflowers and sugarbeets. Moreover, large areas in the southern countries suffered from weed and fungus infestations. In areas particularly hard hit by the May and June floods, lodging made harvesting difficult. Consequently, the wheat harvest was late, and quality was poor.

Conditions were somewhat more favorable for corn, and an average crop was harvested. Unfavorable spring weather reduced plantings, but corn yields benefited from the abundant soil moisture. However, a cool fall delayed ripening and the corn was harvested with a high moisture content.

The southern countries are expected to register net grain imports of 1.6 million tons, in marked contrast to 1969/70 when they showed net exports of 1.9 million tons (table 14). The largest shift in trade is occurring in Yugoslavia. In 1969/70, Yugoslavia exported 400,000 tons of corn and imported 95,000 tons of all grains. As a result of export controls adopted in October 1970, Yugoslav corn exports during 1970/71 will probably not exceed 100,000 tons. Total grain imports could reach 1.5 million tons. In November 1970, the Yugoslav government approved the importation of 500,000 metric tons of wheat for the current

Table 14.--Eastern Europe: Grain trade, 1967/68-1970/71

Trade 1/	Czecho-slovakia 2/	East Germany 3/	Poland	Northern countries	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Yugo-slavia	Southern countries	Eastern Europe
	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	Million tons	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
Exports										
1967/68......	.03	.26	.04	.33	.74	.14	1.76	.60	3.24	3.57
1968/69......	.02	.28	.11	.41	.31	.16	1.53	.24	2.24	2.65
1969/70 4/...	.04	.25	.19	.48	.54	.90	.68	.40	2.52	3.00
1970/71 5/...	.03	.20	.10	.33	.40	.10	.30	.30	1.10	1.43
Imports										
1967/68......	2.09	2.15	2.15	6.39	.22	.21	.03	.39	.85	7.24
1968/69......	1.67	1.86	1.92	5.45	.66	.40	.04	.07	1.17	6.62
1969/70 4/...	2.02	2.18	2.61	6.81	.14	.29	.13	.10	.66	7.47
1970/71 5/...	2.50	2.80	2.75	8.05	.10	.10	1.00	1.50	2.70	10.75
Net trade 6/										
1967/68......	-2.06	-1.89	-2.11	-6.06	.52	-.07	1.73	.21	2.39	-3.67
1968/69......	-1.65	-1.58	-1.81	-5.04	-.35	-.24	1.49	.17	1.07	-3.97
1969/70 4/...	-1.98	-1.93	-2.42	-6.33	.40	.61	.55	.30	1.86	-4.47
1970/71 5/...	-2.47	-2.60	-2.65	-7.72	.30	---	-.70	-1.20	-1.60	-9.32

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Excluding malt.
3/ Including interzonal trade with West Germany.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Forecast.
6/ Minus denotes net imports.

marketing year. Since that time, 350,000 metric tons have been purchased from the United States, and 150,000 tons from the USSR. In January 1970, the Yugoslav government also recommended the purchase of 400,000 tons of feed grains--corn and feed rye. In addition, Yugoslavia will import 125,000 tons of barley during the marketing year. Yugoslavia has purchased 265,000 tons of U.S. corn, feed rye and barley during the current marketing year.

During July 1970-January 1971, U.S. wheat sales registered for export to Romania during 1970/71 totaled 500,000 tons, and the United States had already shipped 200,000 tons to Romania since July 1970. In addition, 300,000 tons 10/ of U.S. feed grains, mostly barley, were shipped between July and January.

The outlook for fall-sown crops is mixed. After 1970's poor grain production, nearly all of the East European countries sought to increase plantings of wheat and rye in the fall of 1970. Some planting, however, was delayed as a result of the late harvest of corn and sugarbeets. There was no snow cover during January and February, but the grain was thriving well under unusually warm winter weather conditions. The minimal snow cover posed a threat to winterkill of both wheat and rye if the weather had become extremely cold again.

SMALLER SUNFLOWERSEED CROP REDUCES EXPORTS, PROMPTS IMPORTS

Production of sunflowerseed--the major oilseed crop in the southern countries--declined about 15 percent from the record harvest of 1969. The shortfall was primarily a result of a 22 percent decline in Yugoslavia's sown area and a late-season drought that reduced the Bulgarian harvest. However, Romania harvested a record sunflowerseed crop because of sharply increased plantings, even though 25,000 hectares of sunflowers were flood damaged in June.

As a result of the smaller harvest in the southern region, East European net exports of sunflowerseed oil in 1971 probably will return to the 1969 level (table 15). The 1971 trade outlook is in contrast to the 1970 situation, when exports reached a record level. Yugoslavia's shift from a net import to a net export position in 1970 was mainly responsible for the region's record exports. In the latter part of 1970, however, it became apparent that production would be down sharply and Yugoslavia placed restrictions on exports of sunflowerseed and oil, and purchased 46,000 tons of soybean oil from the United States. In December 1970, Yugoslavia purchased an additional 35,000 tons of U.S. soybean oil for 1971 delivery. In addition, 10,000 tons of sunflowerseed oil was purchased on the Rotterdam market. Romania and Bulgaria also placed restrictions on exports of oilseeds.

The southern region is showing renewed interest in soybean production. In 1970, Romania harvested about 80,000 tons of soybeans from an area of 52,000 hectares and Bulgaria planted about 10,000 hectares of soybeans.

Production of rapeseed--the northern region's principal oilseed--showed a modest recovery from the drastic decline in 1969. Production increased from 416,000 tons in 1969 to 795,000 tons in 1970 but was still far short of the record 1,049,000 tons in 1968. Although Poland has become a sizable exporter of

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10/ Including transshipments of barley through Canada.

Table 15.--Eastern Europe: Foreign trade in sunflowerseed and sunflowerseed oil of the southern countries, 1965-1970

Year	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia	Southern countries
			1,000 tons		
Exports					
1965	38	19	47	4	108
1966	80	30	89	1	200
1967	80	37	133	10	260
1968	86	40	133	15	274
1969	97	58	160	5	320
1970 2/	95	25	160	60	340
Imports					
1965	--	6	---	2	8
1966	30	16	2	--	48
1967	33	24	1	39	97
1968	30	27	7	58	122
1969	25	40	3	32	100
1970 2/	20	10	---	15	45
Net exports 3/					
1965	38	13	47	2	100
1966	50	14	87	1	152
1967	47	13	132	-29	163
1968	56	13	126	-43	152
1969	72	18	157	-27	220
1970 2/	75	15	160	35	285
1971 4/					195

1/ In terms of oil equivalent, assumed at 40 percent. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Minus sign denotes net imports. 4/ Forecast.

rapeseed and rapeseed oil, the northern region is a net importer of vegetable oil. According to preliminary estimates, 1970 imports of sunflowerseed (oil equivalent) and oil--principally from the USSR--probably reached 170,000 tons. In addition, the northern region imported U.S. soybean oil, cottonseed oil, soybeans and peanuts. Czechoslovakian and Polish imports of U.S. soybeans during 1970 amounted to 118,000 tons. The northern region's vegetable oil and oilseed imports during 1971 are expected to be at about the same level as in 1970.

SUGARBEETS AND TOBACCO RECOVER

Sugarbeet production made a partial recovery in 1970 but remained below the 1966-68 level. In the northern countries, output increased by about 4 million tons, nearly recovering from the 1969 shortfall. The crop in the southern countries was down 2.5 million tons. Intensive rainfall and insufficient sunlight probably reduced the sugar content of beets in several of the East European countries.

Bulgaria and East Germany are net importers of sugar; Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania usually are net exporters. Yugoslavia shifted to a net export position in 1969. According to preliminary estimates, the region's imports during 1970 amounted to almost 1 million tons (raw sugar basis), of which about 70 percent originated in Cuba. Exports are estimated at 1.1 million tons in 1970.

Because of poor beet crops, all of the southern exporting countries probably will be forced to import sugar for domestic consumption during 1971. Romania, which has been a net exporter, has prohibited the export of sugar since November 1970. The northern countries should improve their trade positions.

Government policies generally do not favor expansion of the sugarbeet area in Eastern Europe and, at the farm level, the shortage of labor has discouraged cultivation of this labor-intensive crop. Consequently, the sown area has continued to decline, while yields have increased.

Tobacco production improved in 1970 by approximately 5 percent. Bulgaria is the leading producer, harvesting more than one-third of the East European crop. Bulgaria's tobacco crop, seriously affected by disease in 1969, recovered to the 1968 level.

Tobacco, primarily oriental, is a leading agricultural export from the southern region of Eastern Europe. Bulgaria's exports of oriental leaf continued downward from 76,000 tons in 1967 to an estimated 56,000 tons in 1970. Yugoslavia's 1970 exports were approximately at the 1969 level of 14,000 tons. Purchases by the United States, the major market for Yugoslav leaf, reached 7,000 metric tons.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IMPROVES, BUT FRUIT HARVEST DECLINES

Inclement weather delayed planting of vegetables and potatoes, and interfered with budding and pollination of fruit trees. The potato harvest, while late, recovered but remained below the 1966-68 level. Output of other vegetables increased 8 percent from the 10.6 million tons produced in 1969. Vegetable production in the northern countries, particularly Poland, reached near-record levels, while the crop in the southern countries improved only slightly.

The fruit crop increased slightly in the north but declined markedly in the south. Total East European production (excluding grapes) amounted to 7.3 million tons, above 1968's crop but down nearly 14 percent from the record 1969 level. The grape harvest declined 17 percent to 4 million tons.

In the southern countries, these cutbacks tended to bring exports of fruit and grapes back down to more normal levels in 1970; exports of fresh vegetables and potatoes remained approximately the same. The southern countries' exports of fresh fruits and vegetables are each about one-half million tons; grapes 200,000 tons. Bulgaria and Hungary are the region's leading exporters. Fresh grapes and fresh tomatoes lead in Bulgaria's exports of fresh produce; 1970 exports of grapes amounted to approximately 120,000 tons, while exports of tomatoes were an estimated 140,000 tons. Hungary is the fourth largest exporter of apples in the world, exporting roughly 200,000 tons. The southern countries also have growing exports of processed fruits and vegetables.

The southern countries' wine exports also have climbed steadily, reaching 310 million liters in 1969. Exports during 1970 probably held at approximately the same level.

Table 16.--Eastern Europe: Production of meat (liveweight at slaughter), 1966-70 1/

Item	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Poland	Northern countries	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Yugo-slavia	Southern countries	Eastern Europe
	1,000 tons									
Beef and veal										
1966	482	499	845	1,826	190	264	378	453	1,285	3,111
1967	528	539	968	2,035	196	284	421	504	1,405	3,440
1968	586	559	1,050	2,195	204	315	503	572	1,594	3,789
1969	557	575	1,120	2,252	186	348	467	551	1,552	3,804
1970 2/	580	590	1,040	2,210	187	325	444	526	1,482	3,692
Pork										
1966	642	1,022	1,709	3,373	262	694	501	619	2,076	5,449
1967	647	1,052	1,687	3,386	261	655	541	642	2,099	5,485
1968	688	1,093	1,651	3,432	282	762	559	683	2,286	5,718
1969	654	1,094	1,705	3,453	254	660	560	619	2,093	5,546
1970 2/	706	1,039	1,673	3,418	228	684	590	656	2,158	5,576
Poultry										
1966	79	91	159	329	60	211	111	119	501	830
1967	91	96	166	353	76	228	127	129	560	913
1968	108	102	178	388	89	231	142	143	605	993
1969	117	110	191	418	72	248	151	167	638	1,056
1970 2/	142	115	198	455	80	270	173	175	698	1,153
Total meat 3/										
1966	1,239	1,661	2,784	5,684	685	1,207	1,128	1,310	4,330	10,014
1967	1,302	1,731	2,891	5,924	715	1,211	1,237	1,410	4,573	10,497
1968	1,398	1,797	3,004	6,199	762	1,351	1,354	1,550	5,017	11,216
1969	1,364	1,825	3,152	6,341	681	1,302	1,326	1,488	4,797	11,138
1970 2/	1,444	1,790	3,040	6,274	724	1,321	1,349	1,514	4,908	11,182

1/ Including live animal exports; does not include changes in live weight of herds. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Including poultry, mutton, and horsemeat.

Despite the importance of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables in East European trade, they are largely exchanged within the Communist group and contribute little hard currency. The USSR, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia are the major buyers.

Eastern Europe has steadily and rapidly expanded imports of citrus fruits during the past decade. The leading importers are Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, and Poland, each importing 80,000-90,000 tons annually. Italy, Spain, and Greece have been major suppliers.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The low level of production that prevailed through most ot 1970 remained troublesome, as the pressure of increased consumer purchasing power conflicted with government programs to maintain exports to hard currency markets.

Meat production in the southern countries and Czechoslovakia recovered from the low levels of 1969. In East Germany and Poland, meat production declined from the peak levels. For the region as a whole, meat production has not increased in the past two years (table 16).

Egg production increased an estimated 6 percent in 1970. Poultry numbers generally rose throughout the region and the rate of lay improved somewhat. Milk production continued at the level of recent years and wool production declined.

The pressure of increased consumer demand for improved diets is evidenced by the data on per capita consumption (table 17). During the past decade consumption of livestock products generally increased and the intake of starchy foods declined in the region. However, per capita meat consumption in Poland and Bulgaria has not increased since 1966, and per capita milk consumption in East Germany, Hungary, and Yugoslavia remains close to the 1960 level.

Although East European meat production has stagnated since 1968, it was not until 1970 that a downturn in fresh meat exports occurred (table 18).

In response to the pressures imposed by the conflicting consumer and export interests, several East European countries have either increased imports of less expensive meat cuts and feeder livestock or permitted domestic price increases. Preliminary estimates indicate that in the northern countries meat imports increased during 1970 and will rise in 1971. Hungary imported 40,000 tons of pork in 1970, nearly double the imports of 1968 and 1969. Hungary also imported 100,000 live hogs from West Germany in 1970.

A tight meat situation exacerbated an already strained economy in the more market oriented Yugoslavia. Until November 1970, when maximum retail prices were set on meat, retail prices on beef had increased 17 percent since January, baby beef--18 percent, veal--27 percent, pork--10 percent, lamb-20 percent, and chicken--8 percent.

Estimates of beginning year 1971 livestock inventories showed a generally improved situation, and the rapid proliferation of hogs and poultry took a little pressure off the domestic meat supply. Except for Poland, cattle and hog numbers showed an upswing. Poultry numbers continued upward.

Table 17.--Eastern Europe: Per capita consumption of major categories of foodstuffs, 1960, 1965-69

Item	Northern countries			Southern countries [1]		
	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Poland	Bulgaria	Hungary	Yugoslavia
	Kilograms					
Grain [2]						
1960	123	102	147	199	136	186
1965	127	100	143	203	139	194
1966	124	101	139	208	135	191
1967	120	99	138	196	134	157
1968	119	97	135	190	132	182
1969	113	98	134	n.a.	129	n.a.
Potatoes						
1960	100	174	223	n.a.	98	70
1965	93	156	215	n.a.	84	63
1966	111	156	211	n.a.	85	65
1967	120	156	207	n.a.	85	66
1968	112	150	201	n.a.	80	65
1969	110	n.a.	199	n.a.	84	n.a.
Vegetable oil [3]						
1960	7.7	12.5	3.5	n.a.	1.3	3.2
1965	7.8	14.6	5.7	n.a.	2.0	6.4
1966	8.1	14.4	5.6	n.a.	2.0	6.8
1967	8.2	14.0	5.5	n.a.	2.0	7.1
1968	8.9	13.8	5.5	n.a.	2.0	7.2
1969	8.9	13.3	5.8	n.a.	2.2	n.a.
Meat [4]						
1960	56.8	55.0	42.5	29.1	47.6	29.8
1965	61.7	58.7	49.2	39.6	51.6	29.4
1966	62.0	60.1	51.0	42.4	50.0	28.5
1967	62.9	61.4	52.3	43.4	51.6	31.1
1968	68.4	63.0	52.2	41.9	52.4	33.9
1969	69.7	65.0	52.6	41.7	55.0	n.a.
Milk [5]						
1960	173	[6] 97	234	95	114	[6] 80
1965	180	[6] 97	240	107	97	[6] 70
1966	184	[6] 99	254	116	101	[6] 76
1967	191	[6] 100	258	122	105	[6] 79
1968	193	[6] 102	261	117	118	[6] 80
1969	197	[6] 104	266	n.a.	111	[6] n.a.

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[1] Romania does not publish per capita consumption data.
[2] In terms of milled grain; converted at 75 percent when expressed in terms of whole grain in official country data; milled rice is included.
[3] Generally includes margarine and shortening at product weight.
[4] Generally includes poultry and variety meats, but excludes fish and fats.
[5] Excludes butter, but includes other dairy products in terms of whole milk.
[6] Fresh milk only.

Table 18.--Eastern Europe: Trade in meat, 1966-70

Item	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany 1/	Poland	Northern Countries	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia	Southern Countries	Eastern Europe
	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	- - - 1,000 tons	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total meat 2/										
Exports										
1966........	8.0	43.6	49.8	101.4	30.0	86.6	31.1	116.0	263.7	365.1
1967........	17.2	47.9	62.1	127.2	38.2	90.1	56.8	107.3	292.4	419.6
1968........	23.3	35.7	64.1	123.1	58.2	97.2	50.0	97.4	302.8	425.9
1969........	15.0	58.5	71.0	144.5	59.4	92.5	60.5	88.1	300.5	445.0
1970 3/.....			60.0				45.0	71.0		
Imports										
1966........	89.0	63.5	49.4	201.9	8.5	31.0	0.3	9.7	49.5	251.4
1967........	88.2	54.5	40.5	183.2	25.6	58.2	0.4	33.0	117.2	300.4
1968........	76.3	50.0	75.3	201.6	14.3	19.1	---	5.6	39.0	240.6
1969........	90.0	65.0	34.0	189.0	25.0	20.6	10.0	1.8	57.4	246.4
1970 3/.....			40.0					---		
Total Canned Meat										
Exports										
1966........	3.8	0.3	55.3	59.4	15.9	12.6	4.8	24.5	57.8	117.2
1967........	9.3	---	56.8	66.1	3.2	14.1	7.4	24.8	49.5	115.6
1968........	3.0	0.2	58.4	61.6	5.3	15.2	6.1	20.3	46.9	108.5
1969........	3.0	---	55.0	58.0	5.0	13.0	7.0	24.1	49.1	107.1
1970 3/.....			55.0			39.0		24.0		
Imports										
1966........	11.2	3.4	3.5	18.1	0.1	2.6	---	---	2.7	20.8
1967........	13.9	4.0	2.7	20.6	0.1	1.2	---	---	1.3	21.9
1968........	18.4	---	3.8	22.2	---	1.8	---	---	1.8	24.0
1969........	15.0	---	2.2	17.2	---	3.1	---	0.1	3.2	20.4
1970........										

1/ Including "interzonal" trade with West Germany.

2/ Fresh, chilled, and frozen. Includes poultry exports, which increased from 70,000 tons in 1966 to 90,000 tons in 1968.

3/ Preliminary.

The southern countries and Poland launched programs to encourage livestock production on private farms and plots. In March 1970, the Hungarian government rescinded--for farmers who contract to market through the collective--its numerical limitation on privately owned livestock. The Bulgarian government removed limits on the number of animals held on private farms in mountainous and semi-mountainous regions. Private farmers were also permitted to purchase feed concentrates under improved terms in Hungary and Romania. Throughout Eastern Europe, bonus programs, tax breaks, and favorable loans in various forms were initiated for private livestock producers. Producer prices paid to private farms as well as to cooperative and state farms were generally increased throughout Eastern Europe.

Although the majority of livestock is still raised on private farms and plots, significant strides were made in the development of large-scale enterprises on state and cooperative farms, most recently in the southern countries.

In Romania, for example, 78 inter-cooperative farms to raise and slaughter livestock are functioning; 42 have a capacity of 15,000--30,000 head of hogs each, 18 have a capacity of 30,000 head of sheep each and 18 are large scale poultry farms. To continue development of the livestock industry in this direction, approximately 20 billion lei 11/ will be invested in the Romania livestock economy during the current 5 Year Plan.

FOOD PRICE INCREASES AND STRIKES IN POLAND

Drastic retail price changes were announced by the Polish government for a wide range of food products in December, reducing the real income of the population. The price changes were followed by strikes in several Baltic coast cities.

The food price increases of December and general realignment of prices on a variety of consumer goods were set forth in preparation for the enactment of an economic reform program in 1971. Prices increased an average of about 18 percent on meat and meat products and 16 percent on flour, but decreased on household appliances and certain other consumer goods. Polish citizens were particularly concerned about meat prices since Poland was continuing to export meat (although at lower levels) while domestic consumption of meat stagnated. In their reaction, citizens apparently considered purchasing power and rising consumer expectations more important than long-term agricultural performance. Averaging about 3 percent annually, the long-term agricultural growth trend for Poland has been steeper than for most major developed countries. But with a prolonged drought in 1969 and severe winterkill in 1970, Polish output fell below trend in the past 2 years. The poorer feed situation and reduced livestock inventories led to a decrease in the production and marketing of livestock and meat. During January-July 1970, government purchases declined markedly.

Almost all Polish meat exports are shipped to hard currency countries, so are a vital part of Poland's foreign trade. In 1969, exports of all types of meat (fresh, salted, and canned) totaled 176,000 tons about 8 percent of Poland's total meat output. A portion of this was offset by imports of 36,000 tons,

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11/ At of the official base exchange rate, $1.00 equals 6 lei; at the tourist rate, 18 lei.

largely fresh or frozen pork. Exports during 1970 were down 17,000 tons and imports were up by 8,500 tons. Furthermore, prior to the change in Polish leadership, officials stated that exports could not be reduced further due to hard currency payment obligations. But increased meat imports are likely during 1970-71. In recent years, about half of Poland's meat imports have originated in Mainland China, and the remainder in East European and Scandinavian countries.

Out of political rather than economic expediency, the Polish leadership announced a reinstatement--effective March 1, 1971--of food prices to their pre-December levels. Credits from the Soviet Union facilitated this decision.

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Eastern Europe has continued to be a net importer of agricultural commodities. Total agricultural exports probably made few gains in 1970, but imports increased; prospects for 1971 indicate a continuation of this trend.

Eastern Europe ranks with Japan in the value of imported agricultural commodities but, compared with most regions of the world, growth in imports has been sluggish. Imports have increased at a rate of about 4 percent annually since 1960. Although each of the East European countries has registered increased agricultural imports since 1960, the northern countries have continued in the lead, accounting for 70 percent of the total. East Germany remains the leading importer, with Czechoslovakia and Poland ranking second and third. Poland, a net importer, also is a substantial exporter. The southern countries account for the bulk of agricultural exports, with more than two-thirds of the total in 1969. Bulgaria ranks first, followed by Romania and Hungary. 12/

Bulgaria, the only East European country to register an increase in agricultural production in 1970, increased agricultural exports by 8 percent and reduced imports by 3 percent for the year, and is expected to continue in this direction in 1971. In contrast, Yugoslavia experienced serious agricultural setbacks in 1970. During January-December 1970, Yugoslav agricultural imports, valued at $350 million, balanced exports of $345 million. Since August, Yugoslavia has restricted exports of sunflowerseed and oil, and since October, the exports of corn, barley, oats, bran, oilseed meals and cakes, and other prepared livestock feeds. Yugoslavia's net imports should rise in 1971. Hungary showed increases in agricultural exports and imports of 9 percent and 24 percent respectively during 1970, while Romania probably experienced a decline in agricultural exports and an increase in imports. The northern countries are expected to show mounting net imports.

Cotton, valued at an estimated $460 million in 1969, typically is the leading agricultural import by East European countries. Cotton imports declined in 1969, (table 19). Incomplete trade data for 1970 indicated that Yugoslav purchases fell to the 1968 level of 70,000 tons, while Polish purchases were up slightly. The Soviet Union is the principal supplier of cotton to Eastern Europe, accounting for 47 percent of the total in 1969; the UAR has been the second largest source. The U.S. share fell in 1969 and made little recovery in 1970.

12/ Detailed trade tables may be found in the Appendix.

Table 19.--Eastern Europe: Imports of major agricultural commodities, total and from United States, 1/ 1960-70

Year	Oilmeal			Grain			Cotton		
	Total	United States 2/		Total	United States		Total	United States	
	1,000 tons		Percent	1,000 tons		Percent	1,000 tons		Percent
1960.....	333	10	3	7,459	1,679	22	524	46	9
1961.....	273	4	1	7,891	1,191	15	570	52	9
1962.....	371	20	5	8,064	1,534	19	566	57	10
1963.....	579	64	11	9,541	2,805	29	549	45	8
1964.....	964	159	16	10,119	2,109	21	616	79	13
1965.....	912	149	16	9,012	1,478	16	621	31	5
1966.....	1,045	156	15	8,402	2,553	30	656	60	9
1967.....	1,291	269	21	6,620	1,028	16	623	17	3
1968.....	1,428	274	19	6,861	986	14	631	39	6
1969.....	3/1,612	303	19	3/6,661	574	9	612	18	3
1970.....	n.a.	552	n.a.	n.a.	600	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.

1/ Total quantities are based on data reported by East European countries in most cases; U.S. data are calculated from quantities reported in U.S. trade statistics and exclude transshipments.

2/ Soybean meal only; excludes small quantities of other oil meals.

3/ Preliminary.

Yugoslavia and Poland have been traditional markets for U.S. cotton. The United States did not export cotton to Yugoslavia in 1970, however, because Yugoslavia's sharply reduced needs were met under bilateral agreements with other countries. In 1970, Romania became a new market for U.S. cotton.

Wheat is the second largest agricultural import, followed by oilmeal, feed grains, wool, fresh and frozen meat, coffee, sugar and fresh fruit.

Meat and livestock dominate Eastern Europe's agricultural exports. Meat exports have approached $500 million, including more than $300 million fresh or frozen meat, predominantly beef and poultry, and almost $150 million of canned meats, largely hams. Exports of livestock have approximated $200 million, with cattle exports alone generally exceeding $100 million. In addition to Eastern Europe's intraregional and Soviet trade, the EC has been a major market for the region's--and particularly Yugoslavia's--fresh and frozen meat and cattle. The region also relies heavily on the U.S. market for hams and other canned pork, and has shown growing sales to the United States through 1970. U.S. imports of East European canned hams, primarily from Poland, have increased from 21,400 tons in 1966 to 28,200 tons in 1970. Since June 1970, when Romanian and Bulgarian plants were approved, all East European countries except East Germany have been permitted to export canned ham from inspected plants to the United States.

Other agricultural exports which usually exceed $100 million in value are tobacco, wine, and in some years, wheat and feed grains.

About two-thirds of Eastern Europe's trade continued to be exchanged with Communist countries, 36 percent with the USSR alone. East European countries generally have not been able to sell extensively in hard currency markets, both because of bilateral obligations within CEMA 13/ and limited demands in the developed market countries for the types and quality of goods offered. Nevertheless, the value of Eastern Europe's agricultural exports to Western Europe exceeded $1 billion in 1969. Imports were about half as much. West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy have been the major trading partners, even though the EC has been a highly restricted market.

Yugoslavia, which trades most heavily with the EC, concluded a 3-year agreement, effective May 1, 1970, which grants improved access for baby beef into the EC market, and more recently an agreement on wine. Increased trade and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC are also expected from a trade protocol signed January 8, 1971, following discussions seeking to broaden the access of other Yugoslav commodities to the EC market.

Eastern Europe imports large quantities of agricultural commodities from less developed countries. Leading suppliers in 1969 were the UAR (about $120 million) and India (about $65 million).

Total U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe in 1970 were the largest since 1966, and U.S. imports continued to trend upward. The leading U.S. customers in 1970 were Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania. East German purchases from the United States slipped, while sales to Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary jumped sharply. Poland and Yugoslavia continued as the leading suppliers to the United States.

The aggregate value of U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe grew little in the 1960's, with the notable exception of U.S. soybean meal. Soybean meal has become the leading U.S. agricultural commodity sold to Eastern Europe. Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland were the largest markets for U.S. soybean meal in 1970. In addition, East Germany purchased substantial quantities of meal crushed in West German mills, largely from U.S. soybeans. East European countries also purchased U.S. soybeans and oil in 1970.

Exports of U.S. soybeans and soybean meal to Eastern Europe have moved entirely for cash despite close controls by East European governments over foreign exchange availabilities, while soybean oil has been sold on CCC credit. Several countries have indicated the desire to establish credit lines for purchase of soybean meal. Continuation of the uptrend in soybean meal and soybean imports by Eastern Europe is likely during the 1970's, since plans in most countries call for improvements in the livestock sector.

13/ Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which includes the USSR and East European countries except Yugoslavia.

Table 20.--Eastern Europe: Gross agricultural output, plans and fulfillment, 1966-70 and 1971-75 1/

Country	1966-70 Planned change		1966-70 Actual change		1971-75 Planned change 2/	
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average
	Percent					
Northern countries						
Czechoslovakia	15	2.7-2.8	3/19	3.5	4/16	3.0
East Germany	13-15	2.5-2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	14-15	2.7-2.8	3/15	2.8	11-14	2.1-2.7
Southern countries						
Bulgaria	25-30	4.6-5.4	26	4.7	17-20	4/3.1-3.7
Hungary	13-15	2.5-2.8	3/16	3.0	15-16	3
Romania	26-32	4.7-5.7	24	4.4	3/34-40	6-7
Yugoslavia	3/22	4.0	3/15	2.8	3/13-19	2.5-3.5

1/ Based on each country's calculation of its gross agricultural output.
2/ Draft plans except for Romania.
3/ Preliminary estimate.
4/ Calculated.

U.S. grain sales (excluding transshipments) improved slightly in 1970. Feed grains--Eastern Europe's second largest agricultural import from the United States--declined, but wheat exports resumed after dropping to practically nothing in 1969. U.S. exports of grain are expected to hold up well through 1971.

Although U.S.--East European trade has been hampered by a number of obstacles, the United States grants most-favored-nation tariff treatment to Poland and Yugoslavia and extends CCC credit for particular agricultural exports. The Export Administration Act of 1969 has reduced export restrictions and liberalized licensing requirements to Eastern Europe.

THE 1966-70 PLANS AND THE DIRECTION OF THE 1971-75 PLANS

Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were the most successful in achieving their goals for gross agricultural output, and Bulgaria and Romania nearly met their plans (table 20).

During 1971-75, Romania is seeking to increase its gross agricultural production 6-7 percent, while the other East European countries envisage average annual increases of about 3 percent.

Throughout Eastern Europe, the 1971-75 plans stress the improvement of the ailing livestock industries. Organization of large-scale specialized livestock enterprises, improvements in the production of mixed feed, and increased production of forage and feed grain crops are key elements of these plans. Expansion of irrigated land is a major program in Romania; other programs stress increased crop production through more extensive use of high-yielding varieties of seed and increased production and utilization of mineral fertilizers. The increased use of more specialized agricultural machinery also is a major goal.

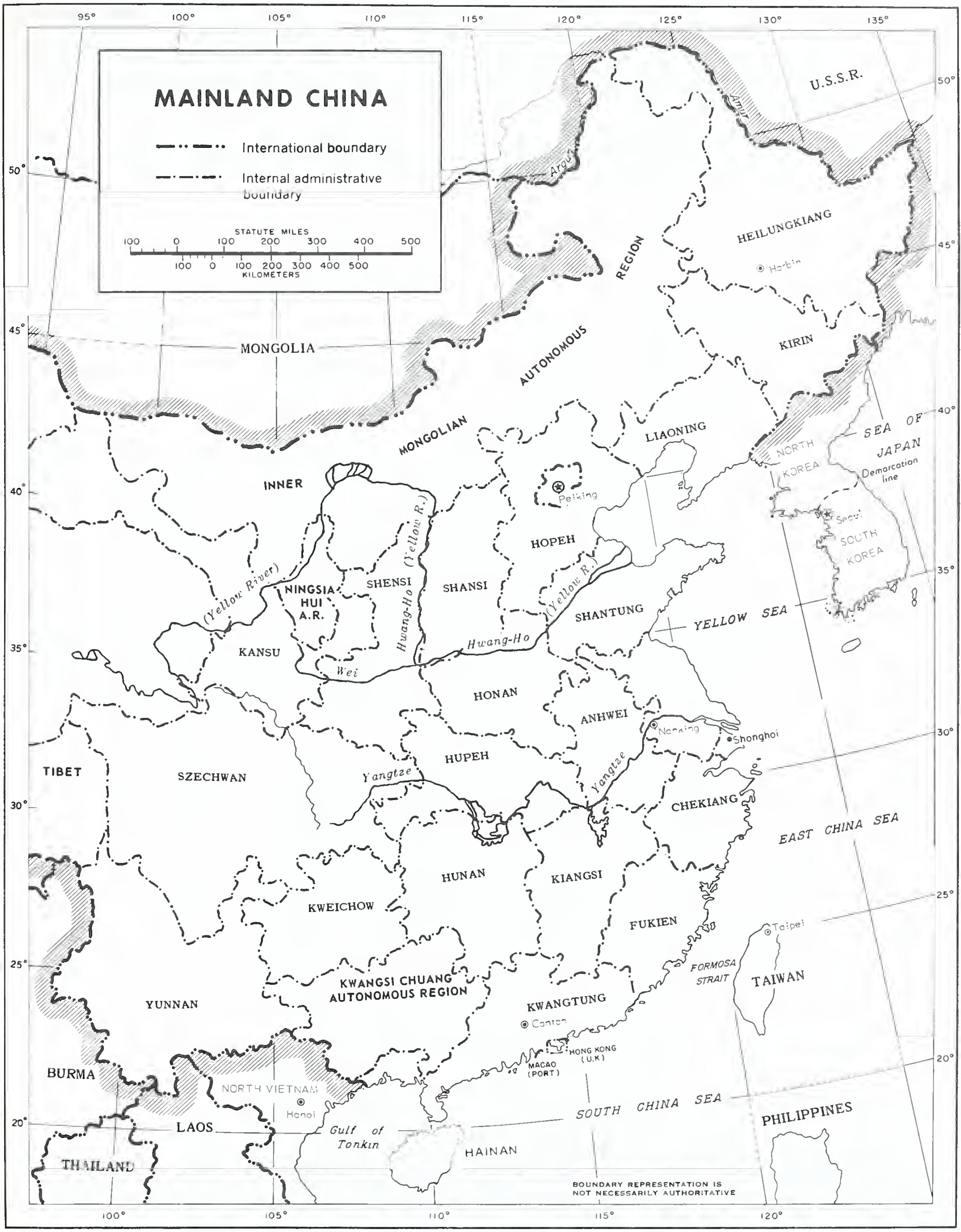
MAINLAND CHINA

The combination of increased inputs and favorable weather helped make 1970 a record agricultural year. Grain production was a record, the soybean crop was the largest in 3 years, and livestock numbers recovered. Imports of wheat from Canada and Australia are expected to decline in 1970/71.

BUMPER GRAIN CROP

Production of grain in 1970 is estimated at roughly 220 million tons. The previous peak was in 1967, when output totaled about 215 million tons (including potatoes at one-fourth grain value).

The rice crop, which accounts for about half of grain output, is estimated at about 95 million tons. Early-maturing varieties of rice permitted an expansion of the areas devoted to double-cropping. These areas benefited from favorable growing conditions, increased fertilizer application, and increased availability of irrigation water.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8181-71 (2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Wheat makes up 10-15 percent of total grain in China. About 90 percent of the wheat is winter wheat, but spring wheat acreage is expanding in Manchuria. Wheat production was up slightly in 1970. The effects of winterkill in North China, the leading wheat region, were mitigated by good spring rainfall. In addition, wheat acreage was expanded in South China.

Production of corn, sorghum, and millet apparently reached a record in 1970. Acreage was expanded and weather was especially favorable for the growth of these crops.

WHEAT IMPORTS DECLINE

Mainland China entered its second decade as a major net importer of grains, but the outlook is for declining imports in 1970/71 (tables 21 and 22). China's sole wheat purchase of 1970 was made in October with Canada for 2.5 million tons, valued at approximately $160 million. The transaction was a record for both countries for a one-year delivery period, and occurred only three days before expiration of China's latest agreement with Australia. The October transaction cost about 20 percent more per ton than the previous purchase of Canadian wheat in September 1969. The general rise in wheat prices and the inclusion of higher grades accounted for most of the price increase.

Table 21.--Mainland China: Imports of wheat by country of origin, 1960/61-1970/71

Year	Australia	Canada	Argentina	France	Other	Total
	Million tons					
1960/61	1.16	.78			.01	1.95
1961/62	1.93	1.97	.09	0.20	.54	4.73
1962/63	2.07	1.68	.10	0.87	.17	4.89
1963/64	2.54	1.00	.99	0.22	.33	5.08
1964/65	2.25	1.76	.60			4.61
1965/66	1.97	2.05	2.22	.04	.03	6.31
1966/67	2.16	2.46	.32	.07		5.01
1967/68	2.42	1.37		.60		4.39
1968/69	1.18	2.10				3.28
1969/70	2.37	1.83		.58		4.78
1970/71 1/	1.09	2.52		.25		3.86

1/ Preliminary.

Throughout the decade, as China's credit rating improved, the terms of these purchases became more liberal. Early purchases were made for cash or 9 months credit. Since 1962, almost all of China's wheat transactions have included 12-18 months credit.

Table 22.--Mainland China: Wheat Contracts with Canada and Australia, 1960-70

Country	Date Signed	Amount (1,000 tons)	Shipment Period	Grade	Remarks
Australia	Dec. 1960	305	Jan.- Mar. 1961		Payment in cash 1/.
Australia	Jan. 1961	825	Jan.- Jun. 1961		Payment in cash 1/.
Canada	Feb. 1961	822	Mar.- May 1961		Payment in cash. Actual sales reached 863,000 tons 2/.
Canada	May 1961	up to 5,081	Jun. 1961- Dec. 1963		25% cash; remainder in 9 months with interest. 1,017,000 tons of barley were also included in the agreement. Actual shipments of wheat reached 3,974,000 tons 2/.
Australia	May 1961	1,015	Jul.- Dec. 1961		1/, 3/
Australia	Feb. 1962	661	Feb.- May 1962		1/, 3/
Australia	Jun. 1962	49	Jun.- Jul. 1962		1/, 3/
Australia	Oct. 1962	634	Oct. 1962 Mar. 1963		1/, 4/
Australia	Dec. 1962	1,282	Jan.- Jun. 1963		1/, 4/
Canada	Apr. 1963	3,048 to 5,089	Aug. 1963- Jul. 1966	No. 4 Northern, No. 5 wheat, and limited quantities of No. 3 Northern and Durum.	Actual shipments reached 5,300,000 tons 2/, 5/.
Australia	May 1963	1,252	Jun.- Nov. 1963		1/, 4/
Australia	Jun. 1963	109	Sept. 1963		1/, 4/
Australia	Nov. 1963	1,116	Dec. 1963		1/, 4/
Australia	Apr. 1964	572	Jun.- Nov. 1964		1/, 4/

--continued

Table 22.--Mainland China: Wheat Contracts with Canada and Australia, 1960-70--continued

Country	Date Signed	Amount (1,000 tons)	Shipment Period	Grade	Remarks
Australia	Oct. 1964	1,524	Nov. 1964-Jun. 1965		1/, 4/
Australia	Apr. 1965	1,225	Jun.-Dec. 1965		1/, 4/
Australia	Nov. 1965	509	Jan.-Jun. 1966		1/, 4/
Canada	Apr. 1966	4,572 to 7,620	Aug. 1966-Jul. 1969	No. 4 Northern, No. 5 Wheat, and limited quantities of No. 3 Northern and Durum.	Actual shipments reached 6,338,000 tons 2/, 5/.
Australia	Jun. 1966	612	Jul.-Dec. 1966	Substantial quantity of off grade, weather damaged wheat.	Valued at $34.7 million 1/, 4/.
Australia	Oct. 1966	1,524	Dec. 1966-Jun. 1967	F.A.Q. from the 1966/67 crop, and quantities of Prime Hard, and Northern New South Wales Hard.	Valued at $83 million 1/, 4/.
Australia	May 1967	1,524	Jul.-Dec. 1967	Substantial quantities of weather damaged off grade wheat.	Payment in cash; valued at $101 million 1/.
Australia	Mar. 1968	1,015	Mar.-Sept. 1968	F.A.Q., Prime Hard, Hard, and off grade types.	Valued at $56-67 million 1/, 4/.
Australia	Jan. 1969	2,234	Feb. 1969-Mar. 1970	F.A.Q., off grades and small amount of hard winter wheat.	China had option to request shipment be completed in CY 1969; valued at $140 million 1/, 3/.
Canada	Sept. 1969	2,346	Sept. 1969-Sept. 1970	No. 4 Northern, No. 5 (low grades), but provisions for No. 3 Northern and some Garnets and Alberta Red Winter.	Valued at $125 million. Actual shipments reached 1,802,000 tons 2/, 5/.
Australia	Dec. 1969	2,234	Dec. 1969-Oct. 1970	Fair or average quality plus a substantial quantity of off grade wheat, including some from 1968/69 crop.	Valued at $100 million 1/, 4/.
Canada	Oct. 1970	2,531	Nov. 1970-Oct. 1971	Manitoba Northern No. 2, 3, & 4	Valued at $160 million 2/, 5/.

1/ Option to buy +/-10% of contract. 2/ Option to buy +/-5% of contract. 3/ 10% cash; 40% in 6 months; 50% in 12 months with interest. 4/ 10% cash; 20% in 6 months; 20% in 9 months; 50% in 12 months with interest. 5/ 25% cash; remainder in 18 months with interest.

RICE EXPORTS UNCHANGED

China's exports of rice in 1970 remained below the 1966-67 peak for the third consecutive year (table 23). Shipments to Pakistan were resumed and those to Ceylon increased. Exports to Malaysia have been declining since 1967, and those to Hong Kong, since 1968. Japan stopped importing Chinese rice in 1969 and became a substantial exporter in 1970.

Table 23.--Mainland China: Exports of rice by destination, 1965-70

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1,000 tons					
Cuba	150	130	130	130	1/130	1/130
Ceylon	115	227	183	200	250	300
Pakistan	---	100	100	29	---	2/100
Hong Kong	110	116	86	105	89	2/ 82
Malaysia and Singapore	133	173	203	158	139	n.a.
Japan	168	313	203	105	---	---
Other	75	150	244	163	287	n.a.
Total 3/	751	1,209	1,150	890	895	1/900

1/ Estimate.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Excludes exports to North Vietnam.

Source: FAO Supplementary Econ. Statistics, 6th issue; USDA estimates.

Damage to rice stored on farms in Pakistan during 1970 was the main reason for the resumption of Chinese-Pakistani rice trade in 1970. In May, Pakistan contracted for 100,000 tons of rice from China in exchange for jute. In 1971, Pakistan probably will import another 100,000 tons under similar barter arrangements.

Malaysia is increasing domestic rice production and is aiming toward self-sufficiency.

Chinese exports of rice to Hong Kong have been declining because rice consumption in Hong Kong has been decreasing in favor of a more diversified diet. Hong Kong and China have an agreement under which about 25 percent of Hong Kong's total rice imports come from the mainland.

OILSEED PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

Oilseed production continues to suffer because of the government's policy favoring grain production at the expense of other crops. Vegetable oil remains rationed, indicative of the low level of output. Production of soybeans and peanuts, China's major oilseed crops, is estimated to have increased slightly in 1970:

	Soybean production	Peanut production
	- - - - - - - - - - Million tons - - - - - - -	
1967	7.0	2.3
1968	6.5	2.2
1969	6.2	2.3
1970	6.9	2.4

Exports of soybeans in 1971 should about equal the 500,000-600,000 tons level of the past 5 years.

COTTON PRODUCTION CONSTANT

Cotton production has stabilized since 1967:

Cotton production

- - - - - Million bales 1/- - - - -

1963	4.7	1967	7.0
1964	6.0	1968	6.8
1965	6.6	1969	6.8
1966	6.5	1970	6.9

1/ 480 pounds net.

China's imports reached a peak in 1963/64 when Pakistan, Syria, and East Africa were the major suppliers. In subsequent years, imports dropped sharply, and by 1968/69 amounted to only 40 percent of the 1963/64 level. Cotton from East Africa and Syria suffered the greatest decline. In 1969/70, China's purchases increased about 16 percent. East Africa and Syria were the major beneficiaries; sales by Pakistan fell (table 24).

Table 24.--Mainland China: Imports of raw cotton, by countries of origin, 1959/60-1969/70

Year	UAR	Pakistan	Syria	Sudan	East African community 2/	Other	Total
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000 tons	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				
1959/60	54.8	8.9	4.2	8.1	---	0.8	76.8
1960/61	15.8	16.3	13.4	4.0	12.7	0.3	62.5
1961/62	11.8	2.3	7.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	24.3
1962/63	24.7	12.9	16.9	11.4	8.9	1.0	75.8
1963/64	15.2	53.7	43.8	19.9	31.2	4.1	167.9
1964/65	23.4	25.8	43.7	15.4	37.2	12.0	157.5
1965/66	18.9	21.9	33.9	11.5	27.8	2.5	116.5
1966/67	20.2	30.5	21.3	13.9	17.5	4.8	108.2
1967/68	8.6	19.1	11.9	8.8	18.0	3.6	70.0
1968/69	6.6	20.2	14.0	15.1	7.6	1.9	65.4
1969/70 1/	10.1	10.6	24.0	11.6	18.0	1.5	75.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR RECOVERS

Livestock numbers have continued to increase since the Cultural Revolution, when losses of draft animals and hogs occurred. Favorable weather conditions, increased feed supplies, and improvements in the extensive pastoral regions of China contributed to this increase. Inner Mongolia and the provinces bordering Tibet are the main pastoral regions.

Hog production suffered considerably during the Cultural Revolution because of disruptions in the private sector where hog raising is concentrated. By the end of 1970 these losses had been recouped and numbers probably were at record levels. To some extent private hog raising has become a joint venture with the collective. The collective provides piglets and feed, usually on credit, while the peasant household provides labor and shelter. Inventories of cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats--which were not seriously affected by the Cultural Revolution--continued to grow modestly in 1970. A favorable lambing season was reported in Northwest China.

The export of live hogs and pork is an important source of foreign exchange for China. Virtually all exports of live hogs go to Hong Kong, which took $58 million worth in 1969. Exports of meat and poultry continued to reflect the effects of the Cultural Revolution, and in 1970 probably remained well below the 1965-66 average (table 25). However, exports are expected to increase in 1971.

Table 25.--Mainland China: Exports of fresh meat, by selected countries of destination, 1963-69

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 1/
				1,000 tons			
Hong Kong	8.1	15.2	20.2	28.0	26.3	37.2	35.6
Poland	---	12.9	18.1	20.3	24.0	35.0	16.5
Czechoslovakia	7.4	8.4	5.6	19.3	14.0	18.0	32
USSR	---	31.8	87.3	69.1	1.3	---	---
Other	8.1	8.2	8.3	32.8	43.3	23.4	15.9
Total	23.6	76.5	139.5	169.5	108.9	113.6	100

1/ Preliminary.

Note: China's trade with nonreporting countries is not included here.

Source: FAO Supplementary Economic Statistics 6th edition.

RECORD AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Agricultural inputs, expecially chemical fertilizers, irrigation, machinery, and new seeds, were the largest on record in 1970. Expanded mechanization of agricultural production, though still small for the nation as a whole, contributed somewhat to the timeliness of farming operations.

Mainland China has made rapid strides in chemical fertilizer production in recent years. However, because much of the chemical fertilizer is being produced by small local plants, the quality is questionable. The proportion of nitrogenous fertilizer, in particular, is not as great as desired.

Due to the disruptions caused by the Cultural Revolution, production and imports of chemical fertilizers declined in 1967 and 1968. Since then, both have increased. Imports from Western Europe and Japan remain at high levels. China's largest single purchase of fertilizer was made in August 1970 from Japan, amounting to 5.35 million tons in ammonium sulfate equivalent. Fertilizer imports in 1970 apparently exceeded those of 1969, and the outlook is for a continued increase.

The years 1969-70 marked a turning point in the government's policy concerning flood control, irrigation, and drainage projects. Low-yielding areas and the mountainous regions now are being emphasized.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CHINESE DIET

Because of good crop years in 1969 and 1970, caloric intake should improve slightly.

Caloric consumption in China is at approximately the same level as in India. The Chinese diet is largely vegetarian and heavily weighted with carbohydrates. Generally, a more varied diet is available in the urban areas for those who can afford the higher prices of unrationed foods. North of the Yangtze River a larger variety of grains are eaten. Principal foods include wheat, millet, sorghum, sweet potatoes, and corn. Soybeans are also used. Rice is a less important food and in many areas considered a luxury. South of the Yangtze, however, rice is the staple of the diet, and is often eaten three times a day. Next in importance are sweet potatoes. Pork is the most important meat, but it comprises only a very small part of the diet and is generally eaten only on holidays.

Private plots provide a sizable portion of the family's food, and add variety. Vegetables, potatoes, fruit, hogs, and chickens are raised. Production on the private plots presumably increased in 1970 due to favorable weather conditions and increased availability of fertilizer. However, with a constantly increasing population and a fixed acreage, per capita output from the private plots may begin declining.

OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

NORTH VIETNAM

Output of rice gained somewhat in 1970. Acreage was expanded for the second consecutive year, and yields probably increased because of larger applications of chemical fertilizer. Production of corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, and beans was up slightly due to increases in acreage.

Since 1965 the regime has been able to provide a tolerable level of consumption by importing large amounts of foodstuffs from other Communist countries. Early in 1970, the USSR announced that it would ship 50,000 tons of grain per month to North Vietnam. Mainland China also continued large shipments of rice, possibly in the range of 150,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

MONGOLIA

Although production in the livestock sector (which comprises about 80 percent of agricultural output) reportedly increased in 1969 and 1970 at a more rapid pace than planned, officials admitted that livestock numbers had not recovered from the heavy losses suffered during the severe winter of 1967/68 and the drought in 1968. January livestock numbers, calculated from official data, indicate stagnation in this sector:

	1966	1971
	- - Millions - -	
Sheep	13.83	13.02
Goats	4.79	4.41
Horses	2.43	2.32
Cattle	2.09	2.02
Camels	0.68	0.67

In 1970, 35 percent of collective cropland was utilized for the production of livestock feed, mostly hay. Production of feedstuffs, including hay, in 1970 was 560,000 tons, compared with a goal of 700,000-750,000 tons.

Mongolia's major farm exports are cattle, sheep, and goats and variety of animal products and furs. Imports of foods are primarily cereals and sugar. Most of Mongolia's agricultural trade is with the USSR.

CUBA

In crop year 1969/70, Cuba produced a record 8.5 million tons of sugar. Although this fell short of the 10-million-ton goal for 1970, it was nevertheless the highest output in Cuba's history. The past peak was 7.2 million tons in 1951/52 (table 26).

Mobilization of the country's resources toward the goal of 10 million tons was a great strain on the economy. Priority given to transporting sugarcane caused transportation and distribution difficulties. As a result, consumption of many foodstuffs declined.

In the first half of 1970, fertilizer production was 30 percent below the 1970 plan. The plan itself called for output 13 percent below 1969 and 30 percent below 1968. The outlook is for increased imports of fertilizer in 1971.

Cuba's goal for 1970/71 is for better balance among all sectors of the economy. Unlike 1969/70, when thousands were recruited to cut cane, workers in the more important industries have remained at their jobs during the current season. Estimates for sugar output in 1970/71 run 5 to 6 million tons. As of early April 1971, output reached 3.8 million tons, 1.6 million less than a year earlier. There are more cane harvesters available for the 1970/71 campaign than the previous year, but mechanization of the sugar industry is still insufficient for a country that ultimately hopes to diversify its agriculture.

Table 26.--Cuba: Production of sugar, raw value, and area harvested, 1949/50-1969/70

Year	Area harvested	Production
	1,000 hectares	1,000 tons
1949/50 1/	1,167	5,618
1950/51 1/	1,253	5,759
1951/52 1/	1,423	7,225
1952/53 1/	1,009	5,159
1953/54 1/	957	4,897
1954/55	1/835	4,528
1955/56	1/996	4,740
1956/57	1/1,265	5,673
1957/58	1/1,047	5,784
1958/59	1,068	5,964
1959/60	1,156	5,862
1960/61	1,261	6,767
1961/62	1,132	4,815
1962/63	1,074	3,821
1963/64	1,002	4,398
1964/65	1,055	6,051
1965/66	2/1,060	4,455
1966/67	2/1,066	3/6,172
1967/68	2/1,000	3/5,130
1968/69	4/ 993	3/4,724
1969/70	4/1,745	3/8,533

1/ *Cuba Sugar Year Books, 1955-60.*
2/ FAO estimate.
3/ C. Czarnikow, Ltd., Sugar Reviews, Nos. 945 and 981.
4/ Based on Castro's speeches of May 27 and Dec. 22, 1969.

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks, unless otherwise indicated.

Although losses occurred in most sectors in 1970, due to the priority given to sugar, rice production reportedly reached a record. The record output can be attributed to the use of high-yielding varieties, increased investments in irrigation and machinery, and expanded acreage. Official annual per capita rice rations were increased from 16 to 32 kilograms in 1970, and the outlook is for a gradual increase to about 50 kilograms--the pre-Castro norm. Rice production in Cuba reached a peak of 304,000 tons in 1960, and declined steadily until 1966.

Rice production

	1,000 tons		1,000 tons
1963	1/237	1967	2/94
1964	1/123	1968	3/100
1965	1/ 55	1969	3/205
1966	1/ 68	1970	3/326

1/ FAO Production Yearbooks. 2/ Agriculture and Livestock Production Cuba, 1967-68, Cuban Delegation to the 10th FAO Regional Conference, Jamaica, 1968. 3/ Two Years of Cuban Agricultural Development, 1968-70, Cuban Delegation to the 11th FAO Regional Conference, Venezuela, 1970.

The lion's share of Cuba's rice imports comes from Mainland China. If Cuba's production continues to increase, rice imports from China may decline in the next few years.

The livestock sector suffered heavily during the 1969/70 sugar campaign, but probably will receive greater priority in 1971. During 1969/70, the conversion of pasture to cane fields caused a drop in slaughter weights of cattle and a depletion of the herds. The outlook is for an expansion in pasture in 1971 and 1972. There are approximately 7 million head of cattle in Cuba, of which roughly 1 million are milk cows.

Imports of wheat flour from Canada, financed by the Soviets, totaled 275,000 tons in 1970--approximately the same level as during 1966-69. The Soviet Union has contracted for 252,000 tons of flour, valued at $24.5 million, to be shipped from Canada to Cuba in 1971.

Unlike previous years, Cuban imports of wheat in 1969 came only from Soviet ports. Shipments from Canada, financed by the Soviets, resumed in 1970.

Table 27.--Eastern Europe and Soviet Union: Area of selected crops, annual 1966-70 1/

Commodity and year	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Yugoslavia	Total Eastern Europe	USSR
	1,000 hectares								
Wheat									
1966	1,142	892	484	1,072	1,657	3,034	1,830	10,111	69,958
1967	1,064	929	533	1,160	1,723	2,913	1,880	10,202	67,026
1968	1,060	999	570	1,328	1,844	2,817	2,010	10,628	67,231
1969	1,035	1,054	560	1,321	1,965	2,759	2,019	10,713	66,427
1970	1,000	1,075	575	1,272	2,000	2,312	1,831	10,065	65,500
Rye									
1966	42	395	771	220	4,309	91	141	5,969	13,583
1967	31	321	746	204	4,274	62	138	5,776	12,418
1968	24	338	735	190	4,263	44	132	5,726	12,269
1969	24	275	690	183	4,174	42	124	5,512	9,221
1970	24	200	670	149	3,560	44	112	4,759	11,000
Barley									
1966	416	690	521	490	678	246	394	3,435	19,400
1967	387	712	553	448	645	257	343	3,345	19,100
1968	402	712	595	386	628	292	312	3,327	19,400
1969	414	780	642	381	759	308	299	3,583	22,484
1970	460	800	640	283	800	320	282	3,585	21,500
Oats									
1966	113	389	261	61	1,381	138	320	2,663	7,200
1967	120	433	270	55	1,403	127	301	2,709	8,700
1968	96	409	256	54	1,365	132	285	2,597	9,000
1969	76	400	272	48	1,367	131	273	2,567	9,300
1970	75	410	260	44	1,540	129	283	2,741	8,500
Corn									
1966	574	151	1	1,237	6	3,288	2,500	7,757	3,229
1967	576	150	2/	1,237	6	3,221	2,510	7,700	3,485
1968	557	138	1	1,258	5	3,344	2,460	7,763	3,350
1969	578	127	1	1,255	5	3,293	2,397	7,656	4,167
1970	700	128	1	1,150	5	3,160	2,353	7,497	4,500
Total grains 3/									
1966	2,302	2,521	2,268	3,099	8,384	6,821	5,213	30,608	124,807
1967	2,185	2,550	2,314	3,114	8,411	6,604	5,197	30,275	122,172
1968	2,154	2,596	2,345	3,238	8,457	6,657	5,223	30,670	121,472
1969	2,141	2,636	2,345	3,210	8,671	6,563	5,137	30,703	122,703
1970	2,174	2,613	2,325	2,920	8,346	5,962	4,835	29,175	121,600
Potatoes									
1966	34	437	694	198	2,712	306	333	4,714	8,392
1967	33	408	686	169	2,741	315	330	4,682	8,331
1968	31	372	672	150	2,720	334	332	4,611	8,301
1969	29	325	604	140	2,718	321	330	4,467	8,100
1970	28	338	680	145	2,727	285	330	4,533	8,350
Sugar beets									
1966	63	225	211	108	435	194	106	1,342	3,803
1967	61	198	209	104	434	176	102	1,284	3,797
1968	54	188	204	104	414	185	79	1,228	3,560
1969	58	176	192	97	410	188	95	1,216	3,384
1970	60	183	190	75	408	170	84	1,170	3,400
Cotton (unginned)									
1966	49	---	---	---	---	---	8	57	2,463
1967	51	---	---	---	---	---	10	61	2,442
1968	43	---	---	---	---	---	12	55	2,445
1969	44	---	---	---	---	---	11	55	2,540
1970	44	---	---	---	---	---	12	56	2,543
Tobacco									
1966	117	6	---	22	39	38	63	285	4/164
1967	103	6	---	20	42	39	59	269	4/164
1968	114	6	---	21	46	36	57	280	4/164
1969	114	5	---	20	46	36	54	275	4/164
1970	115	6	---	21	46	33	53	274	4/164
Oilseeds 5/									
1966	254	48	114	94	272	468	154	1,404	5,004
1967	268	49	117	83	315	481	147	1,460	4,767
1968	280	52	120	78	361	520	161	1,572	4,860
1969	288	35	106	85	148	533	219	1,414	4,772
1970	300	50	100	90	280	603	192	1,615	4,780

1/ 1970 data are preliminary. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Includes buckwheat, millet, spelt, mixed grains, and rice; also pulses in the USSR. 4/ Estimate. Includes makhorka. 5/ Sunflowerseed only for Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and USSR. Rapeseed only for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland.

Table 28.--Eastern Europe and Soviet Union: Production of selected crops, annual 1966-70 1/

Commodity and year	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Yugo-slavia	Total Eastern Europe	USSR
					1,000 tons				
Wheat									
1966	3,193	2,247	1,521	2,327	3,556	5,065	4,600	22,509	100,499
1967	3,254	2,516	2,012	3,004	3,857	5,820	4,820	25,283	77,419
1968	2,549	3,153	2,377	3,352	4,567	4,848	4,360	25,206	93,393
1969	2,540	3,257	1,987	3,579	4,710	4,349	4,880	25,302	79,900
1970	3,040	3,000	1,950	2,736	4,720	3,350	3,790	22,586	98,000
Rye									
1966	56	790	1,642	242	7,661	100	176	10,667	13,146
1967	38	689	1,986	225	7,645	71	171	10,825	12,986
1968	24	769	1,936	238	8,438	48	138	11,591	14,120
1969	28	687	1,544	235	8,166	47	135	10,842	10,900
1970	29	440	1,450	161	5,715	45	126	7,966	13,500
Barley									
1966	1,064	1,608	1,525	916	1,398	483	713	7,707	27,900
1967	985	1,936	1,927	934	1,394	531	606	8,313	24,700
1968	807	2,113	2,121	904	1,478	590	450	8,463	28,900
1969	918	2,499	2,067	907	1,948	544	459	9,342	32,700
1970	1,012	2,300	1,950	556	1,940	576	402	8,736	35,500
Oats									
1966	182	746	703	72	2,594	170	386	4,853	9,200
1967	169	968	845	86	2,768	163	363	5,362	11,600
1968	76	869	864	68	2,831	114	295	5,117	11,600
1969	78	969	841	80	3,063	137	308	5,476	13,100
1970	98	940	750	58	3,200	125	309	5,480	12,500
Corn									
1966	2,207	476	2	3,907	13	8,022	7,980	22,607	8,400
1967	1,971	421	1	3,522	14	6,858	7,200	19,987	9,200
1968	1,768	453	2	3,764	13	7,105	6,810	19,915	8,828
1969	2,371	495	3	4,754	11	7,676	7,821	23,131	11,954
1970	2,400	520	3	4,072	20	6,395	6,961	20,371	12,800
Total grain 2/									
1966	6,754	5,867	5,917	7,495	15,792	13,899	13,907	69,631	171,200
1967	6,477	6,530	7,354	7,814	16,266	13,512	13,206	71,159	147,900
1968	5,264	7,357	7,830	8,367	17,946	12,769	12,092	71,625	169,540
1969	5,985	7,907	6,919	9,555	18,574	12,824	13,653	75,417	162,400
1970	6,640	7,200	6,553	7,633	16,275	10,564	11,640	66,505	186,000
Potatoes									
1966	421	5,846	12,823	2,433	45,798	3/3,352	3/3,230	73,903	87,853
1967	381	6,037	14,065	1,507	48,214	3/3,096	3/2,800	76,100	95,464
1968	369	6,526	12,639	1,335	50,280	3/3,706	3/2,890	77,745	102,184
1969	349	5,180	8,832	1,590	44,935	3/2,165	3/3,144	66,195	91,779
1970	360	4,730	12,240	1,595	50,170	3/3,000	3/2,966	75,061	96,600
Sugar beets									
1966	2,528	7,762	6,611	3,570	13,620	4,368	4,030	42,489	74,037
1967	2,032	7,663	6,948	3,356	15,521	3,830	3,680	43,030	87,111
1968	1,407	8,098	6,998	3,471	14,800	3,936	2,910	41,620	94,340
1969	1,656	5,809	4,856	3,301	11,321	3,783	3,636	34,362	71,158
1970	1,660	6,835	6,365	2,150	12,820	3,140	2,945	35,915	78,300
Cotton (unginned)									
1966	69	---	---	---	---	---	6	75	5,981
1967	56	---	---	---	---	---	10	66	5,970
1968	31	---	---	---	---	---	9	40	5,945
1969	41	---	---	---	---	---	9	50	5,708
1970	40	---	---	---	---	---	10	50	6,900
Tobacco									
1966	132	8	4/	20	48	40	54	302	5/216
1967	118	11	4/	24	78	35	54	320	5/247
1968	114	10	4/	27	83	32	44	310	5/261
1969	102	7	4/	27	91	24	47	298	5/234
1970	110	10	4/	29	84	30	49	312	5/240
Oilseeds 6/									
1966	423	78	211	102	448	671	282	2,215	6,150
1967	478	85	273	79	651	720	250	2,536	6,608
1968	459	73	265	93	712	730	309	2,640	6,685
1969	541	48	164	104	204	747	390	2,198	6,358
1970	400	70	200	110	525	769	271	2,345	6,000

1/ 1970 data are preliminary. 2/ Includes buckwheat, millet, spelt, mixed grains, and rice; also pulses in the USSR. 3/ Includes intercroppings. 4/ Less than 10,000 tons. 5/ Procurement of tobacco and makhorka. 6/ Sunflowerseed only for Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and USSR. Rapeseed only for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland.

Table 29.--Eastern Europe and Soviet Union: Livestock numbers, 1960-71 1/

(January of each year)

Commodity and year	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Yugo-slavia	Total Eastern Europe	USSR
					1,000 head				
Cattle total									
1966	1,450	4,389	4,762	1,919	9,480	4,935	5,584	32,519	93,436
1967	1,385	4,462	4,918	1,968	10,002	5,198	5,710	33,643	97,111
1968	1,363	4,437	5,018	2,049	10,123	5,332	5,693	34,015	97,167
1969	1,297	4,249	5,109	2,017	10,530	5,136	5,261	33,599	95,735
1970	1,255	4,223	5,171	1,914	10,285	5,035	5,029	32,912	95,162
1971	1,280	4,290	5,189	1,911	10,213	5,215	5,200	33,298	99,100
Cows									
1966	581	1,948	2,169	782	5,775	2,008	2,622	15,885	40,140
1967	578	1,952	2,196	772	5,872	2,127	2,742	16,242	41,188
1968	586	1,929	2,188	785	5,801	2,218	2,855	16,362	41,567
1969	579	1,903	2,166	751	6,057	2,202	2,865	16,523	41,180
1970	574	1,884	2,167	746	6,045	2,229	2,786	16,431	40,527
1971	590	1,885	2,160	750	5,827	2,335	2,800	16,347	41,000
Hogs									
1966	2,408	5,544	8,878	6,590	14,367	5,365	5,118	48,270	59,576
1967	2,276	5,305	9,313	6,123	14,704	5,400	5,525	48,645	58,028
1968	2,314	5,601	9,254	6,647	14,384	5,752	5,865	49,817	50,867
1969	2,140	5,136	9,523	5,806	14,677	5,853	5,093	48,228	49,047
1970	1,967	5,037	9,237	5,700	14,755	5,972	5,544	48,212	56,055
1971	2,370	5,352	9,670	7,300	13,870	6,358	5,700	50,620	67,200
Sheep									
1966	10,312	614	1,963	2,460	2,572	13,125	9,868	40,914	129,764
1967	9,998	670	1,928	2,360	2,757	14,109	10,329	42,131	135,483
1968	9,905	770	1,818	2,300	2,700	14,380	10,346	42,289	138,461
1969	9,652	906	1,794	2,277	2,787	14,298	9,730	41,444	140,587
1970	9,223	977	1,696	2,250	2,631	13,836	8,974	39,587	130,655
1971	9,680	980	1,650	2,250	2,600	13,812	9,150	40,122	137,500
Goats									
1966	436	521	302	74	194	807	2/	2,334	5,552
1967	409	477	278	78	181	828	2/	2,251	5,559
1968	384	410	236	79	175	732	2/	2,016	5,600
1969	376	364	204	n.a.	n.a.	632	2/	n.a.	5,554
1970	372	287	158	n.a.	n.a.	540	2/	n.a.	5,148
1971	370	250	150	n.a.	n.a.	540	2/	n.a.	5,700
Horses									
1966	240	188	272	307	2,495	689	1,131	5,322	8,000
1967	229	177	250	292	2,518	705	1,134	5,305	8,000
1968	224	166	219	276	2,590	715	1,126	5,316	8,000
1969	199	156	188	251	2,649	702	1,109	5,254	8,000
1970	182	144	148	236	2,618	686	1,076	5,090	7,500
1971	165	135	140	230	2,570	665	1,050	4,955	7,500
Poultry									
1966	20,845	27,752	37,988	3/28,589	80,288	40,084	31,685	267,231	490,500
1967	23,637	29,466	37,070	3/32,184	81,026	43,966	35,153	282,502	516,200
1968	27,726	31,208	37,976	3/31,093	80,117	47,148	35,974	291,242	528,200
1969	24,874	32,544	38,802	3/28,120	84,269	47,618	37,142	293,369	546,900
1970	29,590	34,870	42,565	3/33,484	85,498	53,894	40,854	320,755	590,300
1971	33,700	38,000	42,570	n.a.	85,000	54,164	45,348	n.a.	n.a.

1/ 1971 data are preliminary.
2/ No breakdown for goats; included in sheep numbers.
3/ March census. Adult population only.

n.a. = Not available.

Table 30.--Eastern Europe and Soviet Union: Production of principal livestock products, annual 1966-70 1/

Commodity and year	Bulgaria 2/	Czecho-slovakia 3/	East Germany 4/	Hungary 3/	Poland 2/	Romania 4/	Yugo-slavia 3/5/	Total Eastern Europe 6/	USSR 7/
					1,000 tons				
Beef and veal									
1966	91	252	276	144	440	194	216	1,513	4,414
1967	95	278	298	162	498	216	239	1,786	5,100
1968	105	312	309	175	542	258	269	1,970	5,500
1969	95	295	318	184	579	239	258	1,968	5,600
1970	95	307	326	181	541	227	248	1,925	5,500
Mutton, lamb, and goat meat									
1966	84	6	10	15	20	72	46	253	924
1967	86	6	10	16	22	77	50	267	1,000
1968	88	6	10	15	24	78	55	276	1,000
1969	79	6	10	16	24	77	51	263	900
1970	80	6	10	15	23	74	46	254	900
Pork									
1966	181	415	818	310	1,345	372	287	3,728	4,500
1967	178	417	842	297	1,313	402	309	3,758	4,500
1968	194	444	874	342	1,286	415	323	3,878	4,100
1969	175	423	875	297	1,309	416	287	3,782	4,100
1970	157	455	831	308	1,275	440	309	3,775	4,550
Poultry meat									
1966	48	57	65	151	104	80	88	593	729
1967	62	65	69	163	107	91	95	652	800
1968	70	78	74	166	114	102	107	711	800
1969	58	86	80	177	124	109	120	754	900
1970	65	104	83	192	130	125	125	824	1,100
Total meats									
1966	407	742	1,183	624	1,945	718	638	6,257	10,704
1967	421	778	1,230	642	1,974	786	694	6,525	11,515
1968	459	842	1,279	713	2,005	853	792	6,943	11,648
1969	409	810	1,296	679	2,080	841	750	6,865	11,770
1970	437	864	1,263	700	2,020	866	760	6,910	12,300
Milk 8/									
1966	1,501	4,169	6,728	1,851	14,235	3,092	2,696	34,272	75,992
1967	1,610	4,335	6,904	1,977	14,494	3,391	2,796	35,507	79,920
1968	1,587	4,559	7,227	1,933	14,642	3,134	2,821	35,902	82,295
1969	1,585	4,751	7,232	1,902	14,758	3,101	2,640	35,969	81,540
1970	1,650	4,831	7,109	1,918	14,802	3,250	2,775	36,335	82,900
Wool									
1966	26	2	8	10	8	26	13	93	371
1967	27	3	8	10	9	29	14	100	394
1968	29	3	9	11	9	31	14	106	415
1969	28	4	9	11	9	31	13	105	390
1970	30	3	9	10	9	30	12	103	415
Butter 9/									
1966	12	84	206	19	118	28	17	484	1,042
1967	13	82	209	23	119	30	17	493	1,060
1968	15	87	220	21	124	29	18	514	1,044
1969	14	87	215	21	118	31	18	504	954
1970	15	87	216	20	118	30	18	504	963
					Millions				
Eggs									
1966	1,490	3,080	3,894	2,436	6,253	2,814	1,996	21,963	31,672
1967	1,683	3,218	3,995	2,714	6,348	3,011	2,126	23,095	33,921
1968	1,627	3,270	4,046	2,792	6,315	3,113	2,186	23,349	35,679
1969	1,519	3,430	4,194	2,640	6,700	3,315	2,476	24,274	37,190
1970	1,770	3,580	4,450	3,000	7,100	3,400	2,550	25,850	40,400

1/ 1970 data are preliminary. 2/ Official meat data are in carcass weight including fats. 3/ Official meat data are in dressed carcass weight excluding fats. 4/ Meat data are estimated in carcass weight including fats. 5/ Meat data exclude exports of animals for slaughter. 6/ Meat weight specifications vary from country to country. Despite this fact, data are added. 7/ USSR official data. Includes fats and offals. 8/ Cows milk only for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland. In East Germany, milk production is given in 3.5 percent fat content equivalent. 9/ Total production in East Germany and Yugoslavia; factory production in all other countries.

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				1,000 tons			
BULGARIA							
Imports:							
Meat, fresh, frozen, and chilled	8.1	6.7	15.1	8.5	25.6	14.3	n.a.
Wheat	193.1	407.8	149.0	314.6	3.7	272.5	n.a.
Rice, milled	25.3	52.0	25.9	18.9	16.1	30.0	n.a.
Barley	95.4	162.9	133.4	---	---	53.7	n.a.
Corn	105.1	107.7	28.7	76.4	26.4	38.6	n.a.
Sugar, refined	117.6	131.0	154.6	158.1	181.9	335.2	329.1
Cattle hides, undressed	3.6	3.3	2.8	8.1	3.5	9.2	n.a.
Rubber, crude	18.2	22.9	21.8	24.6	25.5	31.8	24.0
Wool, scoured	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	n.a.
Cotton, lint	31.8	45.1	47.8	54.0	50.7	58.3	59.8
Exports:							
Calves 1/	7.9	33.6	84.9	63.0	69.9	91.6	n.a.
Hogs, for slaughter 1/	91.5	115.2	321.6	379.4	127.6	128.4	n.a.
Pork	4.5	1.4	8.3	12.3	14.4	16.6	n.a.
Poultry meat	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.1	17.0	25.1	n.a.
Cheese	4.0	11.4	15.1	12.3	22.7	22.8	n.a.
Eggs 2/	331.2	400.7	508.0	479.8	580.0	555.5	391.8
Wheat	28.2	7.0	9.5	400.2	533.8	364.9	n.a.
Corn	73.5	244.9	43.4	186.7	306.3	123.7	n.a.
Fruit, fresh 3/	291.7	230.5	352.1	192.5	223.5	211.1	325.1
Fruit, canned	47.2	52.6	51.2	47.4	66.1	68.5	74.0
Jams and jellies	51.5	45.5	39.5	28.9	18.2	24.4	28.9
Fruit puree	39.8	48.9	32.3	24.9	23.9	26.8	n.a.
Vegetables, fresh 4/	286.2	327.2	226.4	218.0	246.0	241.1	231.6
Vegetables, canned	81.0	93.6	93.5	134.5	144.3	129.5	134
Tomato puree	34.6	33.8	36.1	43.9	33.8	33.0	n.a.
Wine, grape 5/	530	521.2	545.7	899.8	894.2	937.6	1,057.0
Tobacco, oriental	77.7	81.5	78.2	71.7	75.6	67.6	59.4
Sunflowerseed	32.8	111.4	91.5	155.8	99.9	47.9	n.a.
Cotton, lint	---	0.2	2.6	7.2	17.5	n.a.	---
Sunflowerseed oil	13.4	5.1	1.0	17.3	40.5	n.a.	---
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Imports:							
Meat and slaughter animals	96	62	48	75	81	83	100
Poultry meat	8.4	9.6	7.8	8.7	7.6	5.8	7.0
Butter	20	10	12	11	13	13	8
Eggs 2/	23	61	48	64	70	68	105
Wheat	1,365	1,489	924	1,032	1,205	1,371	1,226
Rice, milled	88	89	73	92	60	68	77
Barley	156	396	595	135	162	125	197
Rye	62	41	32	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Fruits	159	184	241	190	241	234	289
Nuts	7.8	6.5	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.1
Vegetables	119	112	144	132	149	118	150
Sugar, raw equivalent	150.0	50.1	209.5	263.2	188.0	200	207
Coffee	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.6	11.6	13.3	15.5
Cocoa beans	13.0	12.8	14.1	19.3	15.5	12.8	16.8
Tea	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Oilseed cake and meal	102.8	176.6	168.4	204.7	250.3	n.a.	n.a.
Wine 5/	384	474	471	468	498	534	594

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 tons						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Continued							
Imports--Continued							
Tobacco	13	18	17	13	18	22	19
Cattle hides, raw	37	40	44	44	40	40	38
Peanuts	46	42	37	53	26	33	14
Soybeans	21	26	25	26	22	22	22
Sunflowerseed	33	33	17	43	59	86	72
Wool, scoured	20	21	23	21	17	21	22
Cotton, lint	105	106	100	113	103	107	82
Jute	20	14	14	15	15	16	11
Exports:							
Meat, fresh, frozen, and chilled	2.3	3.9	28.1	8.0	17.2	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs 2/	99	74	66	60	41	47	15
Malt	178	157	178	192	205	207	214
Hops	4.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5
Sugar, refined	513	359	513	325	392	287	276
Beer 5/	445	326	321	542	750	841	886
EAST GERMANY 6/							
Imports:							
Meat and meat products	139.1	106.1	76.6	78.4	75.3	68.8	67.4
Butter	43.8	31.2	29.2	18.5	17.2	18.2	29.4
Cheese	16.8	16.5	14.0	14.3	12.5	10.8	10.4
Eggs and egg products 2/	164.8	113.3	19.5	40.1	63.3	43.5	---
Wheat	1,023.0	1,303.0	1,225.0	1,350.0	1,184.0	1,075.0	1,313.0
Rice	30.3	26.8	40.4	62.0	49.8	46.7	45.8
Barley	89.0	219.0	289.0	126.0	203.0	170.0	219.0
Corn	287.0	309.0	183.0	295.0	352.0	394.0	314.0
Rye	282.0	101.0	1.0	111.0	---	---	---
Fruit, tropical	83.3	94.5	114.3	152.3	199.0	164.0	207.3
Fruit, fresh	153.2	178.7	169.1	137.0	139.3	142.2	172.3
Nuts	9.8	10.0	13.1	15.5	13.6	25.2	17.7
Fruit juice	13.5	14.0	9.6	13.2	11.4	16.2	19.9
Fruit, canned	18.5	38.5	30.7	33.3	30.3	39.2	43.6
Potatoes	128.2	409.8	84.4	93.2	107.6	141.0	136.7
Pulses, for food	8.3	22.8	5.8	10.3	11.3	10.2	12.6
Vegetables, fresh	130.5	148.8	88.6	104.2	90.3	97.8	136.7
Vegetables, canned	33.2	92.2	57.4	57.3	78.1	78.1	104.5
Sugar, raw equivalent	244.5	81.1	169.9	207.2	322.9	298.2	223
Honey	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2
Coffee	34.4	36.5	35.8	37.4	40.2	40.2	39.6
Cocoa beans	14.1	14.4	15.3	18.0	16.2	19.2	16.1
Tea	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5
Forage 7/	10.0	11.8	10.3	13.2	9.1	8.8	4.9
Oilseed cake and meal	125.6	213.5	199.2	236.1	345.1	379.3	455.5
Wine and champagne 5/	705.9	642.5	676.3	782.1	852.4	807.9	1,023.2
Beer 5/	78.2	78.6	78.1	80.8	82.1	82.5	79.8
Spirits 5/	6.9	10.0	6.3	51.4	35.6	35.5	38.7
Tobacco, smoking and cured	29.2	27.2	27.8	22.5	26.1	21.3	17.4
Cattle hides and skins, salted	20.1	21.0	19.2	18.4	17.2	14.6	11.4
Oilseeds	137.3	154.6	139.6	163.6	148.4	132.2	130.3
Wool, scoured	23.3	22.3	24.7	18.8	19.2	21.8	22.0
Cotton, lint	93.5	96.2	99.3	90.3	84.7	87.2	78.7

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				1,000 tons			
EAST GERMANY 6/--Continued							
Imports--Continued							
Animal fats, refined and unrefined	3.2	2.2	---	---	0.3	---	---
Vegetable oils, refined and unrefined	136.3	119.1	106.1	120.3	110.7	112.1	103.7
Exports:							
Meat, fresh	10.8	33.7	21.0	18.9	22.8	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar, refined	195.7	172.9	97.5	191.0	145.6	155.2	152
HUNGARY							
Imports:							
Meat, fresh	37.0	43.4	34.2	31.0	58.2	18.1	20.6
Meat, canned	1.4	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.8	3.1
Butter	2.9	0.9	5.7	4.5	5.4	2.5	4.3
Wheat, including feed wheat	363.4	303.9	207.7	152.4	217.0	310.5	301.9
Rice, husked and broken	18.8	11.2	21.4	40.6	24.6	17.6	18.8
Barley	118.0	100.4	382.0	40.7	10.2	73.9	44.9
Corn	161.9	140.2	70.8	55.8	0.2	75.4	1.5
Rye	28.7	3.8	---	---	50.0	---	insig.
Flour and grits	22.4	55.2	8.8	5.7	---	---	---
Fruit, tropical	31.4	42.3	40.8	47.1	48.8	61.8	61.2
Coffee	6.9	11.0	12.6	13.5	17.4	20.5	20.7
Cocoa beans	7.2	7.0	12.5	9.8	9.8	10.9	8.8
Tea	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
Oilseed cake and meal	161.7	186.7	183.7	228.7	245.3	266.7	258.2
Lard, rendered	14.6	14.9	5.4	6.5	25.6	7.2	7.8
Tobacco	4.6	5.0	4.9	8.1	15.6	12.3	10.3
Hides and skins	18.8	21.4	24.6	24.1	24.4	25.2	18.3
Wool, scoured	4.0	3.7	2.8	4.0	4.8	6.7	4.3
Cotton, lint	63.6	68.4	72.1	78.2	88.6	74.8	64.1
Jute	8.0	9.1	8.8	12.1	6.5	9.8	4.8
Exports:							
Cattle, for slaughter	72.5	54.9	71.8	80.7	91.9	95.6	124.4
Hogs, for slaughter	17.9	6.1	28.8	28.3	9.7	5.9	1.2
Meat, fresh	37.8	32.2	41.0	49.7	48.8	47.7	41.7
Meat, canned	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.5	7.9	8.1	5.6
Poultry, dressed	27.2	34.0	35.5	33.7	38.5	47.2	44.8
Butter	5.4	4.4	5.9	5.1	10.6	6.0	3.4
Cheese	8.8	8.4	6.2	7.5	9.3	6.0	7.3
Eggs 2/	90.6	197.6	344.3	287.7	423.4	364.5	223.6
Wheat	41.6	13.9	96.2	1.0	170.5	115.3	379.0
Corn	25.5	63.9	92.6	42.7	19.7	18.6	96.0
Flour and grits	12.3	12.0	10.8	12.6	13.7	13.9	13.4
Fruit, fresh	183.4	177.6	182.1	180.5	243.7	207.6	376.4
Fruit, canned	41.9	45.0	52.4	52.2	52.9	58.3	73.7
Potatoes	42.6	37.9	30.8	37.2	113.8	32.4	21.2
Beans	15.4	11.7	28.3	6.6	8.7	1.5	0.6
Peas	20.8	17.1	28.8	19.5	25.6	11.6	13.1
Vegetables, fresh	137.9	107.4	114.0	147.4	122.9	86.4	97.5
Vegetables, canned	94.5	134.2	124.4	154.5	184.9	183.5	201.8
Sugar, refined	222.9	147.0	138.6	63.3	42.2	16.6	47.4
Honey	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.6
Wine 5/	401.8	569.4	689.0	720.0	728.2	788.4	858.5
Tobacco	4.0	9.7	9.5	7.2	10.7	6.6	7.3
Sunflowerseed	16.8	14.3	10.4	13.7	14.0	18.2	35.9
Sunflowerseed oil	25.5	19.5	14.0	14.1	29.4	32.3	43.4

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 tons						
POLAND							
Imports:							
Meat and meat products	47.6	37.7	39.4	52.8	43.2	79.0	36.2
Butter	4.7	8.4	2.4	---	3.0	9.4	9.8
Wheat	1,673.4	2,211.4	1,378.2	1,566.7	1,353.0	1,067.7	1,181.0
Rice, milled	99.2	54.9	67.2	67.2	65.3	59.0	62.4
Barley	431.9	287.2	485.3	139.2	417.6	545.4	375.2
Corn	99.4	186.1	784.5	187.6	199.8	295.3	246.6
Rye	409.1	---	---	70.3	---	63.9	71.7
Oats	5.0	13.8	32.9	---	---	---	---
Fruit, citrus	33.7	38.9	60.1	85.8	75.9	83.2	96.7
Grapes	25.3	20.1	39.6	11.5	12.9	15.2	25.3
Fruit, fresh	17.2	15.1	48.4	29.9	34.9	25.4	60.5
Vegetables, fresh	28.4	25.4	37.2	30.3	31.8	53.1	37.8
Vegetables, canned and frozen	9.4	1.7	3.3	8.6	5.3	6.8	7.0
Coffee beans	8.9	10.9	15.4	19.5	20.1	27.8	30.3
Cocoa beans	12.2	14.0	17.3	12.3	20.0	22.6	20.8
Tea	4.9	4.7	5.7	7.7	7.3	6.5	8.4
Oilseed cake and meal	98.8	164.7	157.8	184.1	215.5	299.0	278.4
Tobacco	19.3	15.8	16.6	13.8	10.7	5.5	3.8
Cattle hides, green	31.2	32.7	34.3	47.2	52.1	41.2	35.0
Oilseeds	63.4	63.1	144.3	69.3	64.6	52.4	140.1
Rubber, crude	35.2	42.1	38.8	45.1	43.5	46.8	53.6
Wool, scoured	14.9	15.7	17.3	15.2	16.5	17.1	16.9
Cotton, lint	122.7	151.9	142.8	156.0	133.4	156.4	132.1
Vegetable oils, edible	12.4	68.0	31.9	24.0	50.5	45.5	---
Exports:							
Cattle, for slaughter 9/	8.7	12.3	16.2	12.1	4.0	4.3	4.9
Hogs, for slaughter 9/	8.6	9.1	9.2	2.4	1.9	0.3	---
Meat, frozen	33.2	22.4	64.0	18.6	31.7	33.7	44.8
Poultry meat	12.1	15.9	19.2	18.8	17.3	18.0	13.7
Bacon	50.8	52.2	51.9	52.4	54.9	53.8	50.5
Ham, canned	17.7	19.8	22.3	23.2	24.4	24.1	23.5
Meat, canned	23.3	24.0	25.6	27.3	27.8	29.2	25.3
Butter	18.6	20.0	18.3	19.3	23.4	19.6	9.3
Eggs 2/	783.4	637.5	750.6	513.5	551.2	326.8	447.8
Barley	59.9	59.9	56.9	89.6	57.7	31.9	50.7
Rye	---	---	---	19.5	65.5	23.7	68.4
Potatoes	248.7	1,015.3	532.8	453.3	423.7	529.4	137.3
Vegetables, fresh	65.1	103.1	92.0	74.4	53.1	70.0	70.7
Sugar, raw	53.3	145.2	90.1	100.9	140.8	162.6	87.0
Sugar, refined	160.1	358.3	383.3	227.5	214.9	485.8	215.0
Lard	4.3	0.4	5.4	27.4	16.0	0.5	---
Beer 5/	61.0	150.3	203.6	182.6	142.3	172.2	114.6
Rapeseed	4.5	---	60.4	88.1	106.2	175.4	85.5
ROMANIA							
Imports:							
Rice	43.1	29.2	36.7	29.5	32.0	29.7	32.2
Fruit, citrus	19.6	20.0	22.0	26.2	30.1	27.3	28.7

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 tons						
ROMANIA--Continued							
Imports--Continued							
Olives	8.1	6.4	6.9	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.5
Sugar, refined	44.9	---	---	---	---	50.5	62.8
Cocoa (including powder cocoa)	3.8	3.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.1	5.7
Hides and skins	6.5	12.2	14.4	20.8	21.8	18.3	24.1
Rubber, crude	19.2	22.3	19.2	24.9	26.7	30.5	36.8
Wool, scoured	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1
Cotton, lint	65.4	66.6	67.0	76.7	71.9	76.1	84.3
Vegetable oils, edible	0.8	2.0	0.8	2.9	2.1	5.4	7.8
Exports:							
Animals, for slaughter 1/	2.5	4.0	28.4	98.0	62.5	n.a.	---
Meat, fresh	13.8	16.6	33.2	31.1	56.8	n.a.	---
Meat, prepared or preserved	1.6	2.0	2.4	4.8	7.4	n.a.	---
Butter	6.0	5.1	5.6	10.4	115.0	n.a.	---
Eggs 2/	81.2	148.3	245.8	286.2	290.0	311.8	339.3
Grain, total (excluding seed)	1,408.8	1,234.2	882.2	1,303.0	2,339.4	1,561.6	1,376.6
Grapes	52.0	40.7	60.3	37.8	46.3	48.6	60.3
Fruit, fresh	69.0	53.6	96.5	54.6	67.0	64.6	81.5
Fruit, canned	107.6	93.7	86.0	97.2	100.8	83.8	99.9
Potatoes	38.1	8.5	11.1	21.1	31.4	27.7	26.6
Vegetables, fresh	82.1	105.4	136.8	127.6	127.1	193.9	185.7
Vegetables, canned	20.7	29.5	25.9	35.9	40.5	43.7	50.4
Sugar, refined	75.6	52.9	34.5	106.0	192.2	63.3	104.1
Wine	26.8	42.4	43.3	46.0	52.7	57.9	67.5
Sunflowerseed	15.0	40.0	35.0	30.9	58.6	61.9	---
Wool, scoured	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.4
Animal fats, edible	7.9	12.0	19.3	44.3	48.6	46.9	29.8
Vegetable oils, edible	39.7	37.1	33.3	76.5	110.0	115.8	143.5
YUGOSLAVIA							
Imports:							
Hogs, for slaughter	9.0	11.6	21.5	27.6	6.8	---	---
Meat, fresh	1.0	0.2	1.3	9.7	32.9	5.6	1.7
Milk, powdered	23.1	19.7	13.3	14.2	2.7	16.7	insig.
Eggs	3.8	3.8	4.0	10.5	9.7	1.1	0.1
Wheat	1,438.3	602.4	1,192.6	1,357.2	409.0	78.7	---
Rice, milled	38.9	36.9	26.4	27.3	9.7	28.1	69.6
Barley	69.0	61.1	1.1	0.6	---	---	32.2
Corn	32.7	116.0	0.7	---	---	2.5	7.2
Fruit, citrus	39.4	62.6	66.3	82.9	98.6	85.0	86.5
Potatoes	7.7	0.7	24.2	14.6	0.3	---	---
Sugar, refined	54.6	106.3	94.2	246.2	131.2	67.7	34.4
Coffee	17.8	15.7	17.7	24.7	30.5	29.6	39.3
Cocoa beans	9.6	6.7	13.8	13.9	8.9	9.7	9.4
Oilseed cake and meal	80.5	147.3	137.9	74.7	155.9	121.5	139.4
Lard	7.4	9.4	0.4	2.4	11.4	9.1	---
Tobacco	10.1	3.4	0.1	1.0	---	0.1	2.7
Hides, raw	22.4	27.4	25.1	26.7	35.7	21.5	20.2
Oilseeds	29.4	35.2	28.2	26.2	7.5	30.9	14.6
Rubber, crude	15.1	17.0	16.5	15.4	14.4	15.7	---
Wool, greasy	11.3	14.6	16.1	11.4	12.6	12.7	---
Cotton, lint	72.2	81.7	90.5	87.4	90.7	72.0	111.4
Jute	15.0	12.2	13.6	13.9	8.7	10.7	---

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				1,000 tons			
YUGOSLAVIA--Continued							
Imports--Continued							
Tallow	11.8	6.0	16.1	0.3	12.4	24.2	6.2
Vegetable oils, edible	30.4	54.5	19.1	21.8	92.1	46.9	0.2
Exports:							
Cattle, for slaughter	44.5	19.1	11.2	21.9	33.9	33.2	---
Sheep, for slaughter	7.2	0.4	1.9	3.4	5.5	9.0	---
Hogs, for slaughter	0.1	---	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	---
Horses, for slaughter	27.7	16.8	11.9	16.3	23.6	20.8	26.9
Meat, fresh	70.4	111.2	126.0	112.6	103.6	94.8	99.6
Meat, canned	23.8	30.4	36.9	23.8	24.2	19.8	23.8
Cheese	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.5
Eggs	5.1	3.6	2.0	4.6	2.5	0.2	0.2
Barley	---	14.1	36.6	85.1	101.8	21.1	1.0
Corn	104.3	17.7	51.4	356.9	786.7	388.9	317.6
Fruit, fresh	33.6	61.2	35.2	19.5	29.2	14.3	44.4
Prunes	33.0	17.6	13.0	4.9	7.3	14.5	4.6
Fruit pulp	16.0	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	14.6
Potatoes	0.7	0.3	0.3	9.6	3.4	1.2	43.3
Beans, dry	0.3	0.4	7.8	7.6	11.1	9.0	2.8
Hops	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	5.0
Sugar, refined	25.0	12.3	---	2.2	11.8	13.2	43.2
Wine	43.3	49.6	40.0	37.0	44.1	29.8	47.0
Tobacco	16.8	22.7	23.2	20.9	19.2	15.9	13.6
Oilseeds	3.8	7.2	13.0	4.6	9.7	19.2	---
Hemp, all	13.5	10.4	8.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.1
SOVIET UNION							
Imports:							
Cattle, for slaughter	77.3	73.2	91.5	107.4	91.8	67.4	29.1
Sheep, for slaughter	52.8	47.0	58.4	73.6	63.1	42.6	37.4
Horses, for slaughter	6.7	5.4	5.6	8.6	10.2	13.0	13.8
Meat and meat products	37.4	119.9	252.2	133.2	57.5	59.6	75.8
Eggs 2/	76.7	532.0	706.1	609.3	749.0	672.4	474.9
Wheat	3,052.5	7,281.4	6,375.1	7,582.8	1,827.8	1,339.7	38.4
Rice, milled	193.6	363.1	237.9	275.4	397.3	260.0	326.5
Corn	---	---	---	163.5	356.8	264.2	498.5
Flour, wheat	277.2	972.0	289.1	322.4	211.8	263.4	273.2
Fruit, fresh	407.2	439.6	500.9	447.3	538.8	527.1	720.3
Fruit, dried	113.4	76.6	85.3	69.4	100.4	107.6	104.1
Vegetables, fresh	174.7	243.1	167.8	139.0	151.0	169.4	182.0
Vegetables, canned	108.3	158.6	127.6	203.4	239.9	210.9	213.9
Sugar, raw	996.4	1,859.3	2,330.7	1,840.9	2,479.7	1,752.2	1,331.9
Coffee	29.7	30.3	30.9	28.3	24.7	31.4	48.0
Cocoa beans	54.0	66.2	88.8	56.5	81.7	109.0	98.6
Tea	21.7	32.5	36.3	21.3	23.1	22.7	28.0
Tobacco	93.4	129.1	104.1	65.2	61.0	62.3	55.0
Hides and skins 10/	26.4	28.9	22.8	26.9	30.2	24.2	27.0
Oilseeds	65.2	75.2	156.8	48.9	44.2	56.2	58.0
Rubber, crude	298.4	186.1	271.2	311.1	278.5	325.9	295.0
Wool, scoured	42.4	46.3	52.8	61.3	49.8	70.8	75.8
Cotton, lint	225.6	144.9	182.9	172.7	144.5	136.8	170.5
Vegetables oils, edible	37.3	43.2	68.1	47.4	27.7	41.2	23.6

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				1,000 tons			
SOVIET UNION--Continued							
Exports:							
Meat and meat products	183.0	60.9	31.7	118.4	175.4	130.6	98.0
Butter	65.0	25.3	43.0	54.1	63.4	75.6	74.3
Wheat	4,105.6	2,030.5	1,662.6	2,805.3	5,284.0	4,355.0	5,978.8
Barley	594.2	665.8	2,067.9	290.4	452.4	614.4	748.4
Corn	723.1	638.6	551.1	174.4	164.7	209.0	246.8
Rye	815.0	150.3	36.9	275.1	336.2	221.9	222.5
Oats	22.0	28.3	11.8	11.5	10.7	6.1	8.2
Flour	276.4	320.5	266.7	305.6	376.8	564.4	593.0
Sugar, refined	802.4	347.8	604.1	992.8	1,032.3	1,299.6	1,080.8
Oilseed cake and meal	193.2	45.5	129.2	390.5	387.9	325.1	---
Tobacco	1.8	3.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	4.3	4.1
Oilseeds	101.2	113.5	88.2	147.2	341.2	404.8	11/345.3
Wool, scoured	27.6	24.4	26.4	27.8	20.1	26.0	23.8
Cotton, lint	321.5	393.6	457.7	507.8	534.4	554.4	452.3
Vegetable oils, edible	258.9	189.9	242.1	455.7	707.2	770.4	695.9
MAINLAND CHINA							
Imports:							
Wheat	4,394.0	5,542.2	5,249.8	6,375.2	3,329.1	5,194.2	4,500.0
Rice	97.1	76.4	112.3	51.5	22.4	n.a.	n.a.
Barley	25.0	567.5	23.6	---	---	0.3	n.a.
Corn	13.4	377.2	71.8	20.2	136.5	n.a.	n.a.
Rye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oats	26.9	134.6	41.9	---	---	---	---
Cereals, unmilled, n.e.s.	---	29.3	---	---	---	---	---
Flour	0.7	54.7	16.9	---	---	---	---
Dates	71.3	62.1	35.3	59.8	59.5	59.2	n.a.
Sugar, raw equivalent	511.9	407.6	419.1	619.7	556.1	431.1	444.6
Cotton, raw	143.1	105.2	168.5	107.0	88.2	66.4	n.a.
Jute	22.9	56.7	60.6	52.2	63.6	56.8	n.a.
Sisal	3.8	9.6	7.2	13.1	6.3	8.3	n.a.
Fats and oils, animal	21.6	30.1	17.7	15.2	11.9	12.5	n.a.
Exports:							
Cattle, for slaughter 1/	23.7	46.1	94.8	6.2	111.4	112.0	117.0
Sheep and goats, for slaughter 1/	---	7.8	12.4	10.9	8.6	9.1	n.a.
Hogs, for slaughter 1/	1,285.5	1,717.3	1,879.2	1,951.5	1,816.0	1,738.0	1,713.0
Meat, fresh	23.6	76.5	139.5	169.5	108.9	113.6	100.0
Meat, dried and salted	2.0	3.1	4.5	4.8	10.7	4.5	n.a.
Meat, prepared or preserved	8.3	23.9	39.3	41.8	22.2	20.7	n.a.
Eggs, in shell	34.8	40.0	42.4	49.4	41.2	40.0	n.a.
Eggs, not in shell 12/	28.0	15.5	60.0	72.5	60.2	23.7	n.a.
Wheat, unmilled	109.9	110.8	---	---	---	---	n.a.
Rice	639.7	784.5	750.5	1,209.6	1,150.0	890.0	895.0
Corn	109.6	169.6	244.5	146.3	75.4	51.4	---
Oranges and tangerines	37.3	38.8	39.3	42.8	56.3	59.9	n.a.
Fruit, other citrus	2.8	4.2	6.8	7.4	5.1	5.8	n.a.
Bananas, fresh	8.7	17.0	19.0	32.2	25.0	19.0	n.a.
Apples, fresh	71.0	81.1	88.8	89.4	91.1	62.5	n.a.
Pears, fresh	1.9	16.5	28.7	36.4	34.0	49.0	n.a.
Potatoes, fresh	11.2	25.4	34.2	53.6	42.6	58.0	n.a.
Beans and peas	57.8	62.5	101.9	148.0	129.0	100.5	n.a.
Onions, fresh	6.7	12.1	15.4	23.1	16.8	24.0	n.a.
Sugar, raw equivalent	217.0	361.7	419.3	522.8	322.8	401.0	256.4

--Continued

Table 31.--Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam: Selected agricultural imports and exports, 1963-69--Continued

Country by commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				1,000 tons			
MAINLAND CHINA--Continued							
Exports--Continued							
Tea	27.7	32.4	32.1	35.4	31.1	n.a.	---
Oilseed cake	9.2	19.4	29.3	25.8	31.7	32.2	---
Peanuts	3.1	25.5	45.7	63.8	74.2	57.8	---
Soybeans	332.1	498.4	576.2	550.1	565.0	606.9	495.3
Castor seed	5.3	10.7	14.6	56.3	79.6	54.5	n.a.
Rape and mustard seed	0.2	---	5.8	29.9	23.3	9.2	n.a.
Silk, fiber	1.2	1.8	3.3	6.0	5.7	4.2	n.a.
Wool, greasy	10.6	14.3	15.6	17.6	11.0	14.3	n.a.
Cottonseed oil	---	---	22.2	43.6	28.6	36.6	n.a.
Peanut oil	0.3	0.5	4.9	24.3	31.0	35.2	n.a.
Rape and mustard oil	---	---	3.8	31.8	17.2	20.0	n.a.
Tung oil	12.4	17.1	19.1	17.9	15.0	10.2	n.a.
NORTH KOREA							
Imports:							
Wheat, unmilled	96.1	43.6	101.2	339.8	358.3	145.3	130.7
Flour and meal, wheat	---	---	20.5	63.1	116.8	---	n.a.
Sugar, raw equivalent	20.0	21.1	21.5	21.3	112.9	74.9	51.8
Cotton, lint	10.0	9.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	13.3	10.1
Sunflowerseed oil	---	---	---	3.5	5.7	9.4	9.0
Exports:							
Rice	---	---	43.5	72.1	125.4	59.6	96.0
Corn	37.0	23.5	---	18.0	6.3	5.4	n.a.
Tobacco	7.7	3.7	8.1	5.1	1.8	4.5	4.5
Silk, fiber	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	n.a.
Apples	25.6	21.6	32.8	29.0	19.1	42.1	47.6
NORTH VIETNAM							
Imports:							
Flour and meal, wheat	17.1	6.5	1.5	10.7	39.4	241.7	225.0
Sugar, raw equivalent	13.4	10.5	66.0	13.5	45.5	49.8	60.1
Exports:							
Hogs 1/	5.0	12.5	16.9	4.7	1.6	---	n.a.
Rice	6.9	10.9	3.0	12.5	3.4	2.4	n.a.
Sugar, raw equivalent	4.7	3.2	6.6	2.0	3.2	---	n.a.

1/ 1,000 head. 2/ Millions, fresh equivalent. 3/ Includes watermelons and musk melons. 4/ Includes potatoes. 5/ 1,000 hectoliters. 6/ Interzonal trade between East and West Germany not included. 7/ Unspecified. Believed to include hay, fodder, and forage crops. 8/ Includes other hides. 9/ Slaughter weight. 10/ Millions. 11/ In terms of in-shell equivalent. 12/ Sunflowerseed only.

Sources: Official statistical handbooks published by the various countries except Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. Some data for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Romania, and Yugoslavia from Trade Yearbook, FAO, Vol. 22, 1968. Some data for Romania, and most data for Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam from Supplementary Economic Statistics, Fifth Issue, FAO, October 1969. Some data for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Mainland China, and North Vietnam from Sugar Yearbook, 1968, International Sugar Council.

Table 32.--Eastern Europe: Agricultural trade by country 1/, 1960-69

Countries	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - Million	dollars - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
Agricultural exports	1,573	1,798	1,811	2,057	2,269	2,444	2,599	2,907	2,800	3,062
Czechoslovakia.......	202	243	213	278	258	253	247	263	264	289
East Germany.........	2/100	2/100	2/100	2/100	2/100	2/100	128	144	131	160
Poland...............	272	356	359	331	438	454	448	460	483	465
Northern countries...	574	699	672	709	796	807	823	867	878	914
Bulgaria.............	331	371	398	443	515	597	642	726	736	2/807
Hungary..............	211	231	242	304	315	362	379	408	409	514
Romania..............	257	299	302	349	369	389	451	568	504	526
Yugoslavia...........	200	198	197	252	274	289	304	338	273	301
Southern countries...	999	1,099	1,139	1,348	1,473	1,637	1,776	2,040	1,922	2,148
Agricultural imports	2,590	2,654	2,651	2,990	3,274	3,262	3,392	3,362	3,468	3,724
Czechoslovakia.......	676	670	642	726	782	764	793	782	837	846
East Germany.........	846	2/850	2/850	2/900	2/950	2/950	990	1,016	1,008	1,153
Poland...............	480	489	471	526	593	594	584	563	622	648
Northern countries...	2,020	2,009	1,963	2,152	2,325	2,308	2,367	2,361	2,467	2,647
Bulgaria.............	88	77	104	131	183	172	185	171	232	2/220
Hungary..............	187	217	230	259	275	292	294	323	317	324
Romania..............	120	129	125	135	175	153	177	179	196	224
Yugoslavia...........	2/175	222	229	313	316	337	369	328	256	309
Southern countries...	570	645	688	838	949	954	1,025	1,001	1,001	1,077

1/ Agricultural trade values for most countries are calculated from data on the percentage share of agricultural commodities in total trade and the values of total trade reported in official country statistical books. Categories of commodities were selected to correspond as closely as possible to the U.S. definition of agricultural trade. However, only data for Yugoslavia (from 1962) represent a detailed enumeration of agricultural commodities according to the U.S. definitions. Since the other countries in the region have not traditionally used the S.I.T.C. code in classifying trade, it is probable that the broad categories chosen do not correspond exactly to U.S. definitions. Trade values for East Germany, in particular, are rough estimates based on extremely limited details about trade values.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 33.--U.S.: Trade of agricultural commodities with Eastern Europe by country, 1960-70

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
						1,000 dollars					
U.S. imports from:											
Czechoslovakia	1,744	1,357	1,207	1,124	955	1,630	1,866	2,451	2,173	2,051	2,526
East Germany	9	2	8	24	830	171	144	118	76	55	2
Poland	31,753	31,136	30,766	27,653	30,851	37,773	44,546	49,227	46,854	50,958	52,464
Northern countries	33,506	32,495	31,981	28,801	32,636	39,574	46,556	51,796	49,103	53,064	54,990
Bulgaria	620	1,042	977	922	951	1,380	2,006	2,375	3,359	1,129	1,736
Hungary	801	802	430	237	331	434	572	766	605	710	3,304
Romania	733	1,142	257	226	220	395	979	1,229	1,327	1,106	1,108
Yugoslavia	9,242	9,360	12,447	14,627	15,876	22,345	20,170	24,393	27,339	27,522	26,599
Southern countries	11,396	12,346	14,105	16,012	17,378	24,554	23,727	28,763	32,630	30,467	32,747
Eastern Europe	44,902	44,841	46,086	44,813	50,014	64,128	70,283	80,559	81,733	83,531	87,737
United States exports to:											
Czechoslovakia	655	4,273	3,896	5,685	8,474	23,665	31,969	9,207	8,155	4,505	9,342
East Germany	1,009	2,581	1,663	6,070	15,965	10,871	21,011	22,292	24,115	24,597	12,233
Poland	131,461	63,859	84,538	101,098	127,066	26,375	44,694	48,484	71,695	37,238	50,392
Northern countries	133,125	70,713	90,097	112,853	151,505	60,911	97,674	79,983	103,965	66,340	71,967
Bulgaria	52	6	6	91	4,367	2,506	1,696	2,974	2,554	2,348	5,421
Hungary	462	556	154	16,453	12,759	8,006	7,731	4,336	8,510	3,805	20,213
Romania	143	253	256	137	2,057	2,378	6,415	1,939	1,070	4,371	27,839
Yugoslavia	34,136	86,648	86,395	121,815	94,600	103,031	118,220	54,528	18,749	22,646	42,330
Southern countries	24,793	87,463	86,811	138,496	113,783	115,921	134,062	63,777	30,883	33,170	95,803
Eastern Europe	167,918	158,176	176,908	251,349	265,288	176,832	231,736	143,760	134,848	99,510	167,770
Including PL 480 (Title I) to 1/:											
Poland	126,419	43,285	57,278	45,806	56,507	550	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	18,001	59,308	57,040	80,960	17,868	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern Europe	144,420	102,593	114,318	126,766	74,375	550	---	---	---	---	---

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1/ Foreign currency sales.

Table 34.--U.S.: Trade of agricultural commodities with Eastern Europe, by commodity 1/, 1960-70

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Million dollars										
Exports											
Soybean meal	0.6	0.2	1.6	5.5	12.9	12.3	13.5	25.8	26.1	26.6	51.3
Soybeans	0.1	3.4	1.9	6.5	8.3	10.4	3.3	8.6	6.0	9.7	14.5
Soybean oil	11.0	14.5	14.2	7.0	19.2	7.5	3.4	9.6	2/	--	15.0
Soybean products 3/	11.8	18.1	17.7	19.0	40.4	30.2	20.3	44.0	32.2	36.3	80.8
Feed grains	24.6	4.4	18.9	4/39.6	4/21.4	22.6	54.1	37.4	46.8	29.7	23.2
Wheat	74.7	73.9	72.5	127.6	106.9	61.0	88.5	21.0	2.4	--	9.4
Rice	--	2/	3.0	0.7	3.0	--	--	3.1	2/	--	--
Grains 3/	99.3	78.3	94.4	167.9	131.4	83.6	142.6	61.4	49.2	29.7	32.6
Cotton	27.3	32.4	35.7	27.3	45.0	17.3	31.8	8.8	23.8	10.3	12.5
Hides and skins	2.4	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	7.3	17.7	9.0	6.8	12.8	14.6
Tobacco	2.4	1.6	1.1	3.4	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.1
Inedible tallow	4.3	6.7	4.6	6.3	10.2	12.8	3.8	2.4	2.4	0.7	4.5
Donations, relief or charity	16.1	13.1	14.6	15.7	9.6	12.3	8.0	7.2	14.0	3.6	2.0
Other	4.3	3.9	6.6	10.6	23.4	11.5	4.7	8.3	4.8	4.1	19.7
Total 3/	167.9	158.2	176.9	251.3	265.3	176.8	231.7	143.8	134.8	99.5	167.8
Imports											
Hams and shoulders, canned	26.7	25.0	24.1	21.9	23.9	32.2	33.6	42.3	39.0	47.0	52.2
Other canned pork	2.1	2.5	4.0	5.7	7.9	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	8.6	8.4
Canned pork 3/	28.8	27.5	28.1	27.6	31.8	41.4	43.4	52.2	49.2	55.5	60.7
Tobacco	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.5	7.0	10.1	8.9	9.8	12.2	11.2	11.6
Spices 5/	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.7
Hops	1.5	0.2	2.6	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.4	2.6	2.1
Cheese	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
Feathers and downs	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.1
Other	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.0	6.4	7.7	11.6	10.2	11.8	8.8	7.2
Total 3/	44.9	44.8	46.1	44.8	50.0	64.1	70.3	80.6	81.7	83.5	86.9

1/ Transshipments are excluded. 2/ Less than $50,000. 3/ Added prior to rounding. 4/ Including rye valued at $836,000 in 1963 and $973,000 in 1964. 5/ Largely paprika, poppyseed, sage, and caraway.

Table 35.--U.S.: Exports of soybean meal to Eastern Europe 1/, 1960-70

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Thousand dollars										
Czechoslovakia....	--	38	--	--	120	74	1,332	849	1,062	--	3,748
East Germany......	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	478
Poland............	548	139	--	258	--	2,646	3,079	4,665	8,392	7,825	8,551
Northern countries.....	548	177	--	258	120	2,720	4,411	5,514	9,454	7,825	12,777
Bulgaria..........	--	--	--	--	928	1,460	1,207	2,802	2,416	2,313	5,293
Hungary...........	--	--	--	1,131	3,422	2,777	1,814	3,467	3,410	3,498	15,107
Romania...........	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	479	787	--
Yugoslavia........	107	41	1,630	4,079	8,439	5,339	6,115	13,981	10,381	12,209	18,138
Southern countries.....	107	41	1,630	5,210	12,789	9,576	9,136	20,250	16,686	18,807	38,538
Total......	655	218	1,630	5,468	12,909	12,296	13,547	25,764	26,140	26,632	51,315

1/ Excluding transshipments.

Table 36.--U.S.: Exports of grain to Eastern Europe 1/, 1960-70

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
						Thousand dollars					
Czechoslovakia....	72	35	21	1	4,541	18,042	24,378	4,093	3,427	--	478
East Germany......	--	--	--	4,197	10,105	6,008	16,306	15,691	21,722	21,794	9,964
Poland............	97,999	31,832	43,930	67,338	69,815	559	19,012	20,514	19,019	7,888	5,355
Northern countries.....	98,071	31,867	43,951	71,536	84,461	24,609	59,696	40,298	44,168	29,682	15,797
Bulgaria..........	26	6	--	--	654	483	17	101	--	2	--
Hungary...........	9	6	--	13,845	2,755	11	3,081	20	4,337	8	278
Romania...........	78	143	15	17	169	--	--	--	4	--	14,994
Yugoslavia........	1,085	46,246	50,487	82,512	43,312	58,535	79,796	21,025	741	--	1,554
Southern countries.....	1,198	46,401	50,502	96,374	46,890	59,029	82,894	21,146	5,082	10	16,826
Total.......	99,269	78,268	94,453	167,910	131,351	83,638	142,590	61,444	49,250	29,692	32,623

1/ Excluding transshipments.

Table 37.--Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Agriculture in the economy and major agricultural inputs, by country, 1969

Item	Unit	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Yugoslavia	USSR
Agriculture in the economy:									
Share of national income 1/	Percent	24	12	12	20	17	24	23	19
Share of exports 2/	Do.	3/45	9	4	25	15	32	20	15
Share of imports 2/	Do.	3/13	26	28	17	20	13	15	17
Rural population 4/	Do.	51	37	27	55	48	60	49	45
Inputs in agriculture:									
Land:									
Agricultural land	Mil. ha.	5/5.9	7.1	6.3	6.9	19.6	15.0	14.7	608.1
Arable land 6/	Do.	5/4.6	5.3	4.8	5.6	15.3	10.5	8.2	229.0
Labor:									
Agricultural labor force 7/	Millions	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	6.2	5.8	4.5	40.2
Share of total labor force 7/	Percent	41	19	15	29	37	54	48	32
Arable land per worker	Hectares	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	5.7
Tractors: 8/									
Tractors, physical units	Thousand	52	134	146	9/67	190	102	68	1,908
Tractors, 15 h.p. units	Do.	90	204	193	9/103	228	178	n.a.	4,052
Average h.p. tractor	H.p.	27	23	20	23	18	26	n.a.	32
Arable land per 15 h.p. units	Hectares	54	26	25	55	67	59	n.a.	56
Fertilizer consumption (nutrients) per ha. of arable land	Kilograms	149	210	310	125	140	62	71	40

1/ Current prices except Czechoslovakia (1967 prices) and East Germany (1950 prices). 2/ Definitions of agricultural trade based on categories reported in country statistical yearbooks--primarily agricultural raw material plus processed food; forestry products excluded. 3/ Estimate. 4/ U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 5/ 1968 data. 6/ Arable land includes cultivated land, orchards and gardens, and vineyards. 7/ U.S. Bureau of the Census data. Economically active population, including unemployed. 8/ End of year. 9/ Beginning 1968 tractors in machine tractor stations excluded.

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